

This Week:- Keeping the West Wild—Menace to the Northland—Canadian War Claims
Up Again—Library Censorship—Brooks Still "Works" Canada—Hollinger Faces Facts

The FRONT PAGE

Tact Needed With British Immigrants

The departure for Great Britain of Hon. Howard Ferguson, the Premier of Ontario, with the announcement that he will make a special investigation of the immigration question is in the highest degree important not only to his own province but to Canada as a whole. Mr. Ferguson is a great tactician with a real gift for casting oil on troubled waters; and nothing is more certain than that immigration relations between Canada and the British public have reached a condition where the exercise of tact and good will has become supremely important. It is impossible to escape the conclusion that through various causes a large number of prominent Britishers interested in finding homes within the Empire for the surplus population of their country, are in a state of something like disgruntlement with regard to Canada. Thousands of Englishmen and Scotsmen of the type who would, with a little sympathy and assistance, become very valuable citizens for Canada sincerely believe that this country prefers any type of Pole or Galician to immigrants of British race and tradition. Three years ago a very large number of intelligent agencies in Great Britain were concentrating on the migration problem in its relation to the future of the Empire; and though they did not proclaim it openly, privately favored Canada, not only as the Dominion nearest home, but the one which seemed to offer the greatest opportunities to the migrant.

This preferential sentiment has been lost or neutralized by a variety of causes which could be rectified by tact and discretion. Something must be done to counteract the feeling that Canada desires to discriminate against British immigration. That such a conviction exists is plain from utterances in many British newspapers that have come under the writer's eye during the past two months, and was practically admitted by Mr. W. C. Noxon, Agent General for Ontario in London, during his recent vacation in Canada.

The prime cause of the present disaffection relates to the matter of medical inspection, a good enough idea if properly applied and tactfully administered, but which has been conducted in such a manner as to leave the impression that it was devised primarily to keep the British out of Canada. Medical inspection of assisted immigrants so far as Canada was concerned was, we believe, first instituted by the Government of Ontario on the principle that before financial aid was extended there should be a reasonable assurance that the persons assisted were physically fit to stand the climate of Ontario. Subsequently the same system was adopted by the Immigration Department at Ottawa, and the trouble in connection therewith seems to have arisen since it was decided to send a body of Canadian physicians to England to take on the work. The belief, just or unjust that Canada could not trust British medical practitioners to honestly perform the duty of physically examining and certifying immigrants has undoubtedly caused bad feeling. Moreover under the existing system the prospective immigrant is put to much inconvenience and annoyance in connection with securing appointments for examination which could be avoided if the matter were left to doctors in direct touch with their communities.

A still more fruitful source of discontent is the fact that no such rigid physical inspection prevails in the case of migrants leaving European countries for Canada, and the impression is abroad that the inspection system is being operated to give a preference to the European immigrant. The Canadian medical staff in Great Britain is said to number about thirty, whereas only four perform the same task for all the countries of Europe combined, and the standards of inspection in the case of Europeans are necessarily much less rigid.

No one in his senses wishes to let down the bars with regard to medical inspection altogether, but if it is to be continued it should be as sternly administered with regard to European migrants as in the case of Britishers. In the case of the latter it should be in the hands of the British medical profession, a most honorable body whose fees should be paid by the Canadian government. The good will of a profession so influential in every community is of the utmost importance to Canada if it sincerely desires British immigration.

There are other prevailing follies in connection with the present system which should be rectified. We have for some years proceeded on the theory that the immigrant should come of the agricultural class, of which Great Britain has few to spare. The idea that men and lads off farms necessarily make the best farmers in a new country like Canada, was long since exploded. Many of the most successful farmers in the Canadian West came from British towns and cities, impelled by the desire to get back on the land which is a not uncommon desire in our own cities. The whole question is of importance to Federal and Provincial governments should they most all the money, breadth of outlook and with tact and courage toward those to whom we look to build up our greatness in the future.

Folk Song Festival in Old Quebec

From the 24th to the 28th of June, the second French-Canadian Folk Song and Handicraft Festival will be held in Old Quebec. The festival is a most interesting and profitable one, and for thanks to the indefatigable efforts of the C.P.R., which took the matter up, it has become a most successful one. The festival is a most interesting and profitable one, and for thanks to the indefatigable efforts of the C.P.R., which took the matter up, it has become a most successful one.



ST. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

From an engraving of the original church. During the recent festivities at Quebec this famous shrine was visited by many.

—C.P.R. Photographic Services.

It is well that such a gathering should be held in order to bring to the notice of the North American continent the rare merit and unique appeal of the native folk-songs of the French-Canadian habitant and the craftsmanship of his family, almost unequalled, as it is, for excellence and ingenuity of design and execution alike. Singers who have achieved a more than local fame since the folk-song movement has lately come into its own gave their tuneful chansons of the river and forest, their dance numbers, the "work songs", traditional as an accompaniment to the plying of the spinning-wheel, and the like. Not only so, but musical stars of the larger firmament outside the Province came to take leading roles in French comedies of centuries ago, the very names of which are more than half-forgotten today.

The musical program of the Festival was planned in such a way as to illustrate, in very admirable fashion, the history of the folk-song in French-Canada. Many of these popular chansons belong to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and some to a still earlier date. Of the 6,000 chansons recorded at the National Museum, in Ottawa, a large proportion came from France with the early settlers of the seventeenth century, and many of them were already old, even in France, at that time. They have been handed down, not in book form, but by word of mouth, and their survival in this way is attributable to the extreme isolation of the early French-Canadian settlers who found, in singing and dancing, practically their sole relaxations during the long winters.

Well-known writers from the United States were present at the Festival, and no doubt their impressions of the folk-song in French-Canada, which they saw, if discerned it, a glimpse of the heart of French-Canada, is seldom obtainable. It revealed to those who saw something of the genius of the French-Canadian, their attractiveness, their simplicity, their charm.

It is now as plain as a pikestaff that the majority of the Montreal aldermen intend to commingle pleasure with duty by playful attempts to get the goat of his Worship the Mayor. The apparently de haut en bas attitude adopted towards him by the city executive, on which he commented the other day, gave the public a pretty good inkling as to what was in store for the Mayor—and more recently the badgering and baiting to which he has been subjected in council have put the matter "beyond a peradventure", as the late President Wilson says elsewhere in one of his homilies for the edification of all mankind.

By the vote he polled against Ex-Mayor Martin, Mayor Camillien Houde proved his popularity with the citizenry. But that sort of thing cuts no ice with the aldermen. "Flown with insolence" (and increased subsidies!) they are going to give him his own time—and *un beau vieux temps* at that!—even though, in the process, the council chamber is turned into a cock-pit, or a bear-garden, or whatever is the appropriate synonym for general roughness and rowdiness.

The truth is Mayor Houde has committed an offence that is unpardonable in the eyes of the majority of the city council by causing Hon. Mederic Martin to bite the dust. For that crime they are going to take it out of him, if they can. And as Mayor Houde, though he has laid their champion low, has yet but a minority of aldermen behind him, they will be able to do quite a pretty little bit of fine work, in the way of "bully-ragging", in all probability.

Still, there need be no fear that the Mayor will flinch from the ordeal. That is not his way. In fact, his way is, if anything, too much the other way. His critics say he is too much inclined to ask for trouble. As things are, he probably need not bother to do that—it will come to him without the asking!

Indeed, it is probably the main "head and front" of the present Mayor's offending that he does not bear himself sufficiently—or, indeed, at all—"with bated breath and whispering humbleness." When *le brave* Mederic was in the chair, they liked to see him ruffle it with the best. Was he not one of their own kind—one of their own political stripe, moreover? But this M. Houde! Is he not a Conservative of the darkest, deepest blue? Has he not used language of the most contemptuous sort about the kind gentlemen who wanted to buy the water and power undertaking for such a bagatelle? Is he not even now trying to put a crimp in the consummation of this very deal, so fraught with blessings of all kinds—particularly of the economic kind—to the city? Let him get what's coming to him!

But what is coming to him? "There's the rub!" Already, in the few short weeks that he has been Mayor, he has made a great change in the atmosphere of the council. Some of the minority, indeed, are actually plucking up enough spirit to enable them to "say 'Bo' to a goose" (as the old saying goes)—and there are many geese in the Montreal council!

When Mr. Martin was in the chair, it used to be a case of "When I open my mouth, let no dog bark!"—at any rate, if the dog in question was not one of the regular pack. But, with Mayor Houde presiding, a member of the minority section of the council actually finds that he can give expression to his views without being promptly

ruled out of order for his temerity in essaying to do so.

The Conservatives in the council are holding up their heads as they have not done for a long while. Outside the council, they are showing a new and aggressive spirit, since Mayor Houde's great victory at the polls—a spirit which is giving the Liberal party—and especially that Liberal Cabinet Minister who is self-charged with the oversight of Montreal's political behavior—occasion "furiously to think".

The Liberal grip on Montreal is far from as secure as it might be. If Mayor Houde is going to emerge as a real, honest-to-goodness Conservative leader in the city and on the island of Montreal, it is quite on the cards that that grip may slip altogether.

Dominion Neutrality Blather

It is a singular fact that foolish or futile utterances of public men attract much more attention than all the words of wisdom that they may utter in a lifetime. Some weeks ago in steering the Imperial Conference resolutions through the South African House of Assembly, General Hertzog, Premier of that Dominion, declared that they guaranteed the right of South Africa to exercise the privilege of neutrality in case Great Britain became involved in war. It is said that Gen. Hertzog's utterance was purely "academic", primarily designed to secure for the Conference resolutions a safe passage, and outplay the irreconcilables, whose prejudice against Great Britain is stronger than their realization of the relation of South Africa to the world at large, and the British Empire in particular.

General Hertzog is the kind of politician who constantly leaves the impression on the outside world that he is the type of individual who creates straw bogeys for the purpose of valiantly knocking them to pieces. He posed as a belligerent champion of the "autonomy" of his Dominion at a time when neither the autonomy of South Africa nor that of any of the other Dominions was threatened. When he got back to Capetown from the Conference last year, he adopted the pose of a man who had saved his country's autonomy, but the hot heads of his own faction seemed to think he should have seized the opportunity to break up the British Empire, instead of acting in concert with its other representatives. Whatever the motive of his recent neutrality speech, it has been the subject of at least a thousand editorials in various parts of the world, and those who are anxious to see the disintegration of the Empire accomplished, naturally welcomed his words as symptomatic. Thus the speech has received more attention than wiser utterances by countless public men in various parts of the Empire.

All speeches relating to war are necessarily academic at the present time, because a war among European nations was never more remote; but it is difficult to conceive a situation in which any part of the Empire could of its own volition remain neutral in case Great Britain became involved in war with one of the greater powers. Suppose that in 1914 Hertzog had been in power in South Africa and declared for neutrality, what would have happened? The Germans would at once have attempted to weld together a greater heritage on the "dark continent" by taking forcible possession of that Dominion. In a great war, circumstances are inevitably stronger than theories. The United States started out to be neutral in 1914, but in the end found the only course by which she could maintain that policy was by consenting to send only one ship across the ocean weekly under license from the German Government. Woodrow Wilson, who had been elected in 1916 on the cry of "He kept us out of the war," discovered within six months that this had been interpreted in Germany as a mandate to dictate the maritime policies of the United States, and that participation on the side of the Allies was the only course compatible with self-respect. If this was the experience of the United States, what would be the condition of a Dominion still nominally at least part of the British Empire, if it professed neutrality? Gen. Smuts has already told his fellow South Africans the truth and exploded the fallacy of the neutrality argument. It was Sir Wilfrid Laurier who most cogently voiced the fact which under changed circumstances South Africa must face in the words: "When the Empire is at war, Canada is at war."

Political Angle of Klan in West

Recently reference was made to the facts with regard to the Ku Klux Klan in Saskatchewan as revealed at the trial in Regina of the former evangelist, Hugh "Pat" Emmons. The scathing words of Magistrate Heffernan in acquitting him after it was shown that his contract as a Klan organizer, entitled him to the rake-off he was accused of misappropriating, were also published. At his trial in Moose Jaw Emmons experienced similar good-luck, although the magistrate at that point denounced the Klan as a "graft" scheme.

Details of the evidence show that SATURDAY NIGHT did injustice to Emmons in crediting him with but one alias. He had two, Emoury and Emmerson. He also gave the derivation of the nickname "Pat". It began, he said, with "Fat", and became corrupted. His portraits, which show that he is the proud possessor of a secondary chin larger than the one he entered the world with, justify the epithet. The business of soul-winning before he became a Kyklops, a King Kleagle and an Imperial Klazik, (to give him his full titles), was not so arduous as to reduce him in flesh. Among his interesting revelations was that "Dr." Hawkins, well known as one of the original Kleagles in Ontario, got his medical title through having peddled spectacles to farmers earlier in his career.

The most interesting part of "Pat" or "Fat" Emmons' revelations was his charge that the Saskatchewan organization of the Klan had been "snitched" from him by Dr. J. T. M. Anderson of Saskatoon, leader of the Conservative party in that province, aided and abetted by two other prominent Conservatives, Dr. Smith of Moose Jaw, and Dr. Cowan of Regina. This allegation was promptly denied by

Dr. Anderson, who was represented by counsel at the Moose Jaw trial, and by the person who claims to be the present official head of the Klan in that province. Under the circumstances the public will believe Dr. Anderson in preference to a man of several aliases who admits having posed as a Canadian, when he was in reality a Hoosier revivalist working on a commercial basis for the Lord. Dr. Anderson claims that Emmons' testimony was part of a political conspiracy to discredit the Conservatives, since no Liberal was mentioned by Emmons. If any Conservatives of standing have ever been identified with the Ku Klux Klan, they assuredly deserve all the discredit that the people can mete out to them.

It seems to us that all parties are in the same boat with regard to the Klan. In various parts of Canada a band of alien grafters have been permitted without governmental interference to prey on the ignorance and bigotry of the masses. Emmons himself used to give an unctuously pious veneer to appeals that he now boasts were merely devised to divert money into his own pockets. He is but one of a large group of greedy adventurers, — some aliens, and others Canadian who became their pupils in the games of graft. The profits of their get-rich-quick scheme, may be judged from the fact that in Saskatchewan, limited though it is in population, Emmons in a few months pocketed \$20,000. What others who have been longer at work in Canada have gotten out of it will not be known until all of them are put on trial, as they certainly should be. That such rewards should be the result of a movement so base, is a sad reflection on Canadian citizenship, and it is no credit to the forces of law and order that a graft game of this dimension could be put over in Canada without let or hindrance. One of the saddest of Emmons' revelations was that numerous preachers had been admitted free to the Klan to provide window dressing and make the task of collecting fees from the ignorant laymen easier. What kind of theological colleges turn out black-coated morons who would take bait of that kind?

Time Wasters Bar Good Legislation

Hon. Mr. King recently told those members of the House of Commons anxious to have the Ontario divorce court bill taken up this session that there is a chance of its being reached if groups will get together and arrange to put an end to the blocking of private and public bills by using up the time allotted to this legislation in "talking out" certain measures to which there is minority opposition. He urged the party whips to seek such an accommodation and undertook that if the members would do their part the government would endeavor to facilitate matters so that not only the divorce bill but other public bills such as the Geary bill to extend the powers of the Railway Commission for the investigation of subsidiary companies could be considered. But within a few hours of the giving of this advice it was flouted by a handful of "champions of the people" in the southeast corner who profess to favor the Ontario divorce bill, but who are evidently willing to sacrifice it in order that they may impose their will against the overwhelming majority of the House by repeatedly "talking out" a bill authorizing an insurance company to increase its capital stock. Mr. Speaker ruled that it was not in order in the House to describe as "fanatical" the opposition of a brace or two of self-appointed guardians of the proletariat to this bill which clearly satisfies all the other representatives of the people in parliament, but such a description is in order in these columns. The fanaticism is the more evident in the light of its indulgence at the expense of important legislation in which the public is vitally interested. If, after the Prime Minister's undertaking to do his part, important public bills go by the board the public will have an accounting to make with Alberta members like Messrs. Irvine, Spencer and Garland who have wasted many hours on questions on which not one per cent. of their own constituents are interested.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Profits and Wages

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir,—In your issue of the 12th instant you publish a letter from my friend, E. J. Garland, M.P., the last paragraph of which opens up a question upon which many people, including Mr. Garland, appear to have some very confused and wholly erroneous ideas. I quote as follows: "Recently there died in the County of Lanark a man who laid the basis of his fortune in the woolen industry. He left an estate of \$1,047,000.00. Protection helped to give him his million. It would be interesting to know what it gave to the workers in his mills."

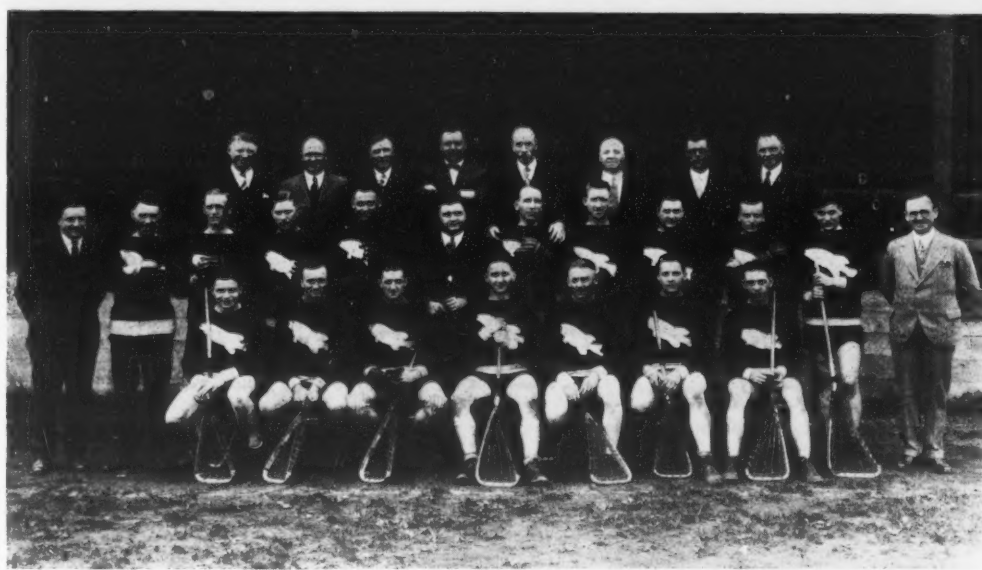
The evident intention in that question is to imply that the only person to benefit from the operation of a manufacturing plant is the proprietor and that workers employed therein derive no benefit whatever.

In your Editor's Note you answer the question in a comprehensive and general way. You might have said that Mr. Garland could very easily have answered his own question by a comparison between the financial result achieved on his Alberta Estate during the past fifteen years as set out in the pen sketch "E. J. Garland, M.P." by P. W. Lucas on page three of the same issue of your paper and the remuneration paid to the seasonal workers who helped in building up his own fortune. I feel, however, that it would be well for the public, including Mr. Garland, to have some of the real facts regarding the relationship between remuneration to employees and the ultimate financial result in industry put before them. What the future of this country is to be depends, in my opinion, to a large degree on a proper understanding on that phase of National Economics.

The Lanark manufacturer during his lifetime accumulated a fortune of \$1,000,000. What did his employees get? If Mr. Garland's question has any meaning at all it means that they got very little, if anything. Now, without knowing anything about the local circumstances and dealing with the matter purely from the standpoint of general industry, I will venture the statement that for every dollar the employer got a minimum of fifty dollars went directly or indirectly to pay wages, and further that if just two per cent. of the accumulated wages had been put into the savings bank, and I have no doubt they were, the equivalent of many times one million dollars would be the result.

What, after all, constitutes wages? Mr. Garland quotes a witness before the tariff board to the effect that 25 per cent. of selling value represents wages cost in the woolen industry. If that witness had been asked to say what made up the balance he would have answered: Plant, equipment, raw material, power, transportation, etc., etc., each item representing more wages, wages paid to those who produced the materials and erected the plant, wages paid to men who started back at the mine and brought the machinery to its finished state; wages paid to those who produced the raw materials; wages paid in erecting and equipping power, plants and transmission lines; wages paid to maintain and operate transportation systems; always and on every hand wages, and then what becomes of the wages? If they are spent in our own country they go to provide food, clothing, shelter, etc., etc., and so on, and so on, and some other Canadian with wages and so on, and so on, and no one is better able to understand this than E. J. Garland. If he would just lay aside political considerations long enough to think the matter through.

But to go one step further:—In the case in question one man is presumed to have accumulated during his lifetime one million dollars. Let us assume that he did. Did he do anything else? Or what did he do for his country and for those associated with him as employees? By his energy and organizing ability, coupled with the risks he was ready



CANADIAN LACROSSE TEAM WHICH WILL REPRESENT THE DOMINION AT OLYMPIC GAMES
The New Westminster lacrosse team of British Columbia, will carry Canada's colors at the Olympic games at Amsterdam this summer. The four professionalized, but reinstated, players on the team will be substituted by a like number of lacrosse players from the leading teams of the Dominion. The members of this team have held the championship of the world for eleven out of the past fourteen years. The members in the group are: Top row, left to right—C. D. B. Peele, Dr. Collins, Executive; O. Swanson, Executive; Alderman A. Hogg, Executive; Patrick Feeney, Vice-President; Samuel Cahoon, Vice-President; Doc. Sibley, Executive; and Bert Gilley, Second Row—Vic Jones, Secretary; P. Davies, Trainer; Bob Mackie; Buck Ettinger; Bill Patchell; Grumpy Spring, Manager; Leo Gregory, Captain; Albert Brown, Neil Atkinson; J. Stoddart; B. Bourne; W. G. McQuarrie, M.P., Honorary President. Bottom Row—J. Fraser, H. Stoddart, J. Woods, "Red" Fraser, J. Mossell, M. McDonald, and C. Doyle.

The Young Canadian

Monologue Heard on a Train, Crossing Canada
Set Down by HECTOR BOLITHO

"AND we had a parlour. Do you have parlours? Do you know a parlour?" he asked me. "You know, horse hair furniture, sort of green, what would you call it? Rough plush cushions, darned things, straw under the carpets."

"Why?" I asked.

"I don't know. There's pictures and sort of old wax flowers. I can see them. You know, in a tin case. No, not tin, glass. Awful darned things, an' a heater with nickel trimmings and photographs, you know, wedding pictures set along the whatnot."

"You know a whatnot?"

"No."

"Well a sort of shelf with things on it and some member of the family has usually been to the sea and there's shells stacked on the whatnot, and wooden puzzles and wedding certificates, you know, just to let you know it's all right, with roses round the edge. And the blind is always down to keep the carpet from fading. Never used, except for weddings and funerals. The wallpaper's bright red roses, you know. Odd shaped stones somebody's found an' a porcelain horse, you know. I understand they're antique, brought out from Scotland by grandpa."

"So darned uncomfortable—can't sit, straight backed chairs, you know, straight backed devils."

"An' there's a front yard with chicken netting to keep the hens out, and a posie bed with pinks and peonies, you know, a built up posy bed and General Jackson roses and more chicken wire to keep the damn hens out and a picket fence. And they're planting spruce trees—spruce trees and poplars and Manitoba maples."

"You have a small house, you know, not much of a house, and a small barn, not much of a barn, you know, it's bare. A real snowstorm, it'll cover a house. In the winter they don't do much of anything, have whist parties, play five hundred, and get up nine or ten o'clock in the morning. And the minute Spring comes they're out on the land, working from daylight to dark—fever—rush—work their horses to death. See them, sore shoulders, skin and bone, tired out. The minute the last stoop is up from the harvest, they start threshing. The harvesters are usually a bunch of hoboes. They start at Texas and move north as the grain ripens. Spend money as fast as they get it. Once it was a bad year and ninety of them raided the town and three mounted policemen kicked them out of the town. Most of the lot of them had guns, threw a few chairs, beer bottles, one thing and another."

"I've always been there. I remember when I was four

to take and the long weary hours he was willing to work, he played a large part in building up and maintaining two or three thriving towns; that is, thriving as long as his business was allowed to continue, and he caused to be put into circulation amongst Canadian people of all classes, his own employees and others, tens and tens and tens of millions of dollars. Now, Mr. Garland knows (no one better) that no industry can be maintained for very long unless there is some margin of profit. One-twentieth of one per cent. of the gross turnover on the wrong side means disaster, while one, two or five per cent. on the right side means success, and a continuance of the business, and I will undertake to say that during the whole period while that million was being accumulated the margin between success and failure did not average more than two and one-half per cent. and it was only when through unfair competition that small margin was entirely wiped out that these industries closed down, the working people were left without employment, their Canadian homes made desolate, and hundreds of them with bitterness in their hearts forced to leave their homeland to earn a living.

The continuing tragedy of the whole thing is that brilliant men like E. J. Garland, with all the opportunities they have for getting the facts and appraising the results, should continue for what seems to be political reasons alone to blind themselves and the public and make impossible the proper balanced development of this great country by making use of such wholly unsound and fallacious arguments as that upon which the question in Mr. Garland's letter is based.

GEORGE B. NICHOLSON.

Chapleau, Ont., May, 1928.

Alien Immigration

EDITOR, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir,—In discussing Immigration into Canada it has been the habit with many speakers to add the number from the United States to those from the British Isles and then compare that total with the total from Continental countries in order to arrive at a conclusion as to the amount of foreignization going on in Canada.

Table XIV of the Government report for the year ending March 31st, 1927, gives the influx into Canada from the United States as 21,025. Of these nearly 10,000 had their racial origin in no less than 39 foreign countries, some of them anything but "preferred."

Many of these people are not desirable immigrants even when they come directly to Canada, but after they have been "chicagoized" they are, well —, less desirable than before.

Perhaps the best way would be to class the whole stream of Immigration into British and non-British, adding one-half the U.S. influx to the British side and one-half to the non-British. Worked out in this way Table One of the Government Report would give us for the year ending March 21st, 1927: Of British racial origin, 61,403 and of non-British origin, 82,588.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE EXTON LLOYD,
Bishop of Saskatchewan.

Prince Albert, May, 1928.

there. Yes, and an old aunt came to stay with us and she see-saved me on her knee, you know, like this. Don't you do that in England? And as she did it she sang—

"Jes lay down de shovel an' de hoe.

Jes hang up de fiddle an' de bow.

No more hard work fer ole man Ned,

Fer he's gone whar de good niggers go."

and it struck me all of a heap, and I cried an' cried."

"She had on a black dress, right up to here, you know, on her neck, you know, and stiff things in the lace, you know, and I wondered how the hell she moved her head round. And she had two rows of buttons down her dress, and a black hat with an ostrich plume, and I wondered why the hell she never took her hat off."

"Once I was running through the hail and I had a little salt sack full of hickory nuts. We had a little black dog —(he died soon after that, I guess, they told me)—and I tripped over the damn dog and fell down and cut this nick in my head."

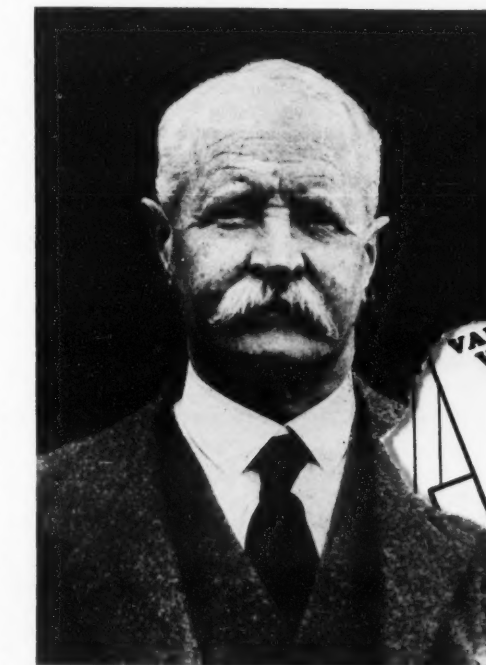
"Once we were in a sleigh, and my hands got cold and my feet got cold, and I cried, and me dad stopped at a house and there was a southern woman—a cracker, you know, shiftless, good-for-nothing people. But good hearted. And she opened the oven door and she says 'Are your hands cold, honey, well, put 'em in here and they'll be hotter than a setting hen's belly directly.' Every year I used to go to my grandmother's and we had a thanksgiving dinner, and there was turkey, pumpkin pie and cranberry sauce with the turkey and piccalilly, a sort of relish, cucumber, apples all ground up. All kinds of cake. The table'd just be loaded, crab apple jelly and afterwards we'd have popcorn balls, and I'd get all sticky with molasses and have to get my face washed, and I'd eat so much I'd be sick when I got home."

"My grandmother, she was an old lady, she was English. She was a cripple, in a chair, and she was as cheerful—and I used to go in to her and she'd tell me stories about the Indians, and read me stories out of the Bible, a great Bible, about that thick. She had a reading stand and Pilgrim's Progress. She used to read me stories about Christ more than anything else. It's a long time ago, you know. I was damned young. And we always used to bring her three or four plants, fuchsias and pink geraniums. They were the latest things out and we used to keep them under our legs all the way to keep them from freezing, and once there was a snowdrift and the cutter overturned, and mother, she went head first in the snowdrift and I wrapped our robes round grandmother's plants before I helped mother out of the drift. Gosh! She was angry!"

"They used to take my picture once a year—oh, I was a boy then and she used to have all my pictures from when I was knee high. My grandmother was a vicar's daughter, a remarkable old lady, you know, a beauty, and they lived in the north of England and they were poor. Some lord or other wanted to marry her and fix them up. But my grandfather was going through with some cattle. He was from the highlands and she ran away with him and they went to Canada."

"Yes, I was queer as a kid. Oh, I don't know, there used to be an oak tree, and I nailed steps up it and made a nest up it, and used to watch birds all Saturday while the others played Indians and cowboys and so on. They thought I was queer and I used to get the reindeer strap and go crazy mad and lick 'em. And then I'd pound them with rocks until they went away and left me. You know, I like being alone."

The Deanery, Windsor Castle.



PROMINENT BRITISH COLUMBIAN RETURNS FROM ABROAD

Major-General A. H. Eustace, C.B., C.E., D.S.O., native of Ireland, later of the Imperial Army in India and now a resident of Duncan, B.C., who recently arrived from a visit to his native land, on the Cunarder Antonia. The troubles of the Emerald Isle seem to have vanished, he says, industries and the country's highways are in good condition.

AQUASCUTUM COATS



Light and Warm Coats for Travel

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Lord Willingdon a Philosopher

LORD and Lady Willingdon have had their first ride in a Ford. They count it one of the most entertaining episodes of their recent visit to the Pacific Coast.

One of Vancouver's favorites of fortune, who is the owner of three magnificent automobiles, had been deputed to take Their Excellencies to an afternoon tea, and was decidedly proud of the honor. His wife and two daughters were among the invited guests, and each of them had made up a party for the occasion without the knowledge of the head of the house.

When the time arrived for the husband and father to start, he discovered to his dismay that all three cars had been appropriated by the other members of the family. As it was inconceivable that the Governor-General of Canada and his lady should be kept waiting, and there was no time to summon a taxi, the man dashing commander of a somewhat ancient flivver belonging to a friend and drove up to the meeting place, grimly determined not to surrender the honor that had fallen to his lot to some other fortunate owner of a more lordly automobile.

As they were rattling breezily towards their destination, the man explained the situation and apologized profusely for the plebeian vehicle.

"Quite all right, I assure you," said His Excellency, laughing heartily. "I've often wondered what it felt like to ride in one of these, but had never made the experiment. It reminds me of a comic song that was very popular in the music halls of London about thirty years ago, when I was trying my 'prentice hand at song writing myself. You'll remember it," he went on, turning to Lady Willingdon, and then quoted:

"There was the missus with the bloke next door,

A-bobbing up and down like this!"

The governor-general illustrated the antics of the music-hall artists as he repeated the chorus, and then added:

"It's a wonder to me that there's never been a revival of that song, considering the millions of people who've gone through the experience we're now enjoying. Or is it that they get enough bobbing up and down in real life?"

Railway's New Steam Coaches

AN EXPERIMENTAL run with the latest Sentinel-Cammell steam coach, which it is proposed to introduce on the London and North Eastern Railway for short services in suburban areas, was recently made round the Yorkshire coast line. The results were highly satisfactory. The company have twenty of these vehicles on order and are expecting delivery of the first batch during the present month. They are intended for use chiefly in the Newcastle

Hull areas, though it is probable Leeds, York and Darlington will also share. Various experiments have been made in the last few years to ascertain the most suitable power working cost than the ordinary rail auto-acceleration of speed. At the same time the accommodation must be adequate for "rush" experience with the Sentinel seemed to indicate they might look for considerable economies by on of this unit. Running cost has been found to be 30 per cent. of that of the ordinary steam

Sir Ralph Wedgwood, chief general manager, experience with the Sentinel seemed to indicate they might look for considerable economies by on of this unit. Running cost has been found to be 30 per cent. of that of the ordinary steam equipment of the Sentinels designed for the L. since they were first experimentally used on the some three years ago. As a result of the lessons on the trials over the Pickering and Whitby line coastline from Whitby to Scarborough there have been substantial modifications and adaptation to the special needs of the company. The recent trials were over the same route, and the improvements were parent.

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Halifax

(By one who has never been there)

HALIFAX, as a jumping-off place, was a tremendously popular resort for many decades. In fact, during the Edwardian era the phrase "Go to Halifax", seemed to be on every tongue. In this year of grace, however, the practice seems to be to commend one's friends, enemies, and income tax papers to a hotter climate. Another brutalizing effect of civilization.

Remember the maps in the old public school geographies, on the blue part marked Atlantic Ocean, how all the dotted lines seemed to meet at Halifax? Even in unskilled childhood I doubted the existence of those lines. How did they curve so gracefully? How did steamers from Amsterdam, Germany, en route to Boston ever get past without snapping them like so much thread? Some day I intend to visit Halifax and find out.

Industries: Raising secession scares, denying secession scares, investigating Besco, entertaining naval officials, building up after being blown down, raising public men for the West to steal.

Products: First families, one hundred and ten per cent. Canadians, Haliburton, history, the Naval Institute, more history, pre-first families.

Favorite Grievances: British Columbia apples, and the alarming Americanism of the Prairie Provinces.

Matters of Pride: Loyalist extraction, the entire Canadian Navy, and Joseph Howe.

—W. D. Storel.

Nicholas Sheran

Memory of Father of Alberta Coal Mining to Be Honored

By FRANK STEELE

JUST now when the coal industry of Canada east and west is reaching out after a greater share of the domestic market, when Alberta specially is eager to fill the coal bins of Ontario, it is historically interesting that this summer will see the unveiling in the city of Lethbridge, Alberta, of a cairn to the memory of the father of the coal mining industry in that province. This monument, which will rise in the Alberta city's beautiful Galt Gardens, is a gift from all Canada, for it was approved and recommended by the Historical Sites Commission as commemorating the achievements of a man who revealed to the developing West the possibilities of a rich natural heritage.

His name was Sheran—Nicholas Sheran—and he was shipping coal from the banks of Belly river by bull team when Sir Alexander T. Galt, financier, industrialist, statesman and Father of Confederation, appeared on the scene. Sheran not only was supplying the N.W.M.P. at Fort Macleod with coal, he was exporting Canadian coal to Montana, U. S. A., and doing well at it.

Elliott Galt, son of Sir Alexander, in 1879 reported to his father, then in London, that there was coal in abundance in the southwest corner of the Northwest Territories near the Rocky Mountains. He urged that the Galt interests finance a project to open up the coal industry there. What bearing the limited operations of "Nich" Sheran had on the plans of the Galts is not known, nor need it be, but certainly Sheran's discovery cannot be minimized. To the trained eye of Young Galt it spelled a great industry and his recommendation was acted upon and the Galt mines at Lethbridge were in due time opened up. A narrow-gauge railway was built to convey the coal from Lethbridge to the C. P. R. main line at Medicine Hat, although in those early days the first Galt shipments went out by river barge.

The life of "Nich" Sheran, like that of most all the great figures of western pioneering days, reads like a romance. He was born of Irish parents in New York City and at 14 years of age enlisted with the Union forces as a drummer boy. He served through the Civil War, being mustered out after the surrender of Lee in 1865. His appetite for adventure had been whetted by the war and soon after leaving the army he joined a whaling outfit and for two years cruised in Arctic waters.

At the end of his sea-faring career, he returned to his home city, but not for long. The call of the frontier was ringing in the ears of many eastern youths and with two Irish companions, John and Joe Healy, he came to Alberta by way of the Missouri river and Fort Benton, Montana.

Southern Alberta in 1870 was the "jumping off" place so far as civilization was concerned. It was the home of



OAKHURST COURT, SOUTH GODSTONE, ENGLAND

An old English manor house, now the home of M. Jonescu, a Roumanian millionaire, to which Prince Carol secretly came from Ostend on April 28th, and which he was asked to leave as soon as the British Government learned that he was engaged in political conspiracies against the government of his own country.

the buffalo, the Indian hunter, the American whiskey trader. The C. P. R. transcontinental line was undreamed of; the coming of the Mounted Police as the forerunners of stabilized government had not been considered. Fort Whoop-Up, Fort Kipp and a number of other trading posts had been established by Americans who carried on much as they pleased.

Into this uninhabited region came "Nick" Sheran and his mates. They were really in search of gold but instead Sheran, resourceful and farsighted, found coal. He found it sticking out of the earth stratas along the river banks, and set to work immediately to commercialize his find. This he did successfully in a small way, and when the Galts turned west to take a hand in the development of the New Canada beyond the Great Lakes, it was the spirit and achievements of this sturdy pioneer prospector that attracted the eye of Elliott Galt.

Although Nicholas Sheran's work led to the creation of wealth, he possessed little of it. His death was a tragic one. He was drowned while escorting Col. Macleod of the N. W. M. P. across the ford of the Old Man River in the summer of 1882. And now after the lapse of years, years in which the name of "Nick" Sheran has been all but forgotten, his important contribution to Canadian mining is to receive proper recognition.

Lambs

By W. Hastings Webling

WHERE do all the lambs go
When the market's down
And the skies financial
Freeze them with a frown?
Maybe they are hiding
Lost in misery
Bleating to their brokers,
"I hear you calling me!"

Otherwise we see them
Gathered round the tape
Watching each quotation
With the eye of Fate,
Each one oozing wisdom
Full of tips galore
Spreading information
Confidential, sure.

When, alas, the market
Suddenly recoils
And the Bears voracious
Gobble up the spoils
All the little lambskins
Gambolling so gay
Make a hurried exit
By the nearest way.

This is why I'm asking
Where the lambskins go
When the smiles of sunshine
Turn to ice and snow.
Are they on the carpet
At their Bankers, or
Sadly home repeating,
Like the raven, Nevermore!



ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI

From a work by the celebrated Spanish painter, El Greco, formerly in the Eugenio Bayo Collection, Balboa, Spain. It has lately been on view in the Toronto Art Gallery under loan from the Durlacher Gallery, New York.

THE PASSING SHOW

There is a Mother's Day and a Father's Day once a year. But the younger generation has its day every night in the week.

If the eyes are the windows of the soul, most people seem to keep the blinds drawn.

It's a sad world where the only thing that really becomes bone of one's bone and flesh of one's flesh is a microbe.

On the crowded dance-hall floor:

"Sir, you are standing on my feet."
"Sorry; there's no room to sit down."

In these days of the gold-digger the order is reversed: Jill and "Jack".

Certain wise ones who had been reading the handwriting on the wall of the pyramids prophesied a world-wide calamity for May 29th. Nothing happened.

Likely, however, they regarded that as a terrible calamity.

"How's your garden coming on?"

"Fine. I've transplanted it to a flower-pot."

During a presidential election year in the United States the only business that really prospers is monkey business.

Our stock of similes is constantly being enlarged. A companionate for "it looks like something the cat brought in" is "it sounds like something father picked up on the radio."

When you see a girl with a strongly-muscled calf, you don't know whether she's a ballet-dancer or got that way walking home from motor-cars.

A suggested slogan for Toronto's new chief constable: "I aim to police."

The law of averages seems to keep its end up pretty well. Woman may wear fewer clothes than she used to, but on the other hand there is less of her than there used to be.

It is claimed by some musicians that the Greeks habitually flattened the high C. But probably that was about the time they began to degenerate all round.

The personification of a nursery rhyme is twins.

Now is the time of year when the American tourists cross the border in their thousands to drink in our scenery.

Hal Frank

The Powers of the Intellect

IT is only in recent years that scientists and psychologists have begun to build up a bold and promising synthesis regarding the functions and powers of the intellect. The old idea that mind was distinct from and had no correspondence with the body has been discarded, and although the modern investigator approaches the human mind with less certainty than the old, he is more prepared to find new mysteries, new problems, and new wonders in it. The Russian brain specialist Bekhterev, who last year suggested the founding of a brain museum, did not imagine that his own brain would be among the first to be studied there. Five specialists are now to study his brain, and it is hoped to find some clue to his extraordinary scientific attainments. Our own Professor Haldane, one of the most brilliant biochemists in the world, has already bequeathed his brain to a scientific colleague in order to help on after his death the study of the brain and the advancement of physiological and psychological knowledge. Some of the acutest thinkers of the day believe that, wonderful as are the promises that lure investigators of the atom and the cosmic rays, the most outstanding achievements will be made in regard to the mind of man. To-day our exact knowledge of it is infinitesimal, but it is growing. The more we know the more we find there is to be known, but, also, the more we are enabled to control and condition the mind. All our conquests are really mental. Before a machine goes through the air across the Atlantic a mind has made the journey. Before an orchestra plays a symphony a mind has planned it and heard it inwardly. Before photography gave readers the pictures they now enjoy day by day a mind had mastered an intricate and tortuous problem. The secret of mastery lies in the mind. It may take years to wrest it from that elusive abode. But it is there that science wages its biggest and longest battle.



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IT HAS long been a common saying that defeated Germany is more potent than some of the nations that defeated her. It is on the cards that some of her potency may be reflected in the next general elections in Canada. Six million dollars of German money is now dangling before the eyes of sixteen hundred Canadians, and the canny King government does not propose to lower any of it to within their reach until it is much closer to the time of the dissolution of this parliament and the polling for the next. And when it is lowered to their grasp there will be a neat little card attached to each package of the useful bearing the inscription: "By act of grace of the King government". Naturally, the enriched electors may be expected to be grateful for these acts of grace, and to be mindful of their gratitude on polling day. The government wanted to distribute this German money on the eve of the 1925 election, but the opposition directed so much public attention to the proposal that the government blushed and backed up. At that time there wasn't even a report to guide the government as to how and to whom the money should be disbursed. Now that there is such a report, prepared by three royal commissioners over a period of eight or nine years, the Opposition wants the money paid out at once, in time for the government's "acts of grace" to be forgotten before the next general election. But the ministry has the roll in its keeping and it won't loosen up; six millions for sixteen hundred electors is an average of nearly four thousand each and it should produce a lot of gratitude. The gratitude would be of no avail to the ministry now but it might well be a year from now. Of course the government doesn't admit of any such selfish purpose; it professes a desire to think the matter over in the national interest, for the next eight months and determine how and to what extent the Friel report on the civilian claims against the German reparations money should be carried out, bringing down the necessary legislation at the next session of parliament. Nevertheless it was that rising star of the ministry, the Honorable Lucien Cannon, who evolved the bright idea that the claimants against the reparations fund should only receive the money "by act of grace" of the government, not as by their right under the Treaty of Versailles by which Germany is paying in the way of reparations for the losses she illegally inflicted on non-combatant Canadians. The Canadian fisherman whose boat, equipment and cargo were sunk by German submarines on the Grand Banks, the civilian whose personal effects were lost with the Lusitania, are to be told that the money recovered under the "Daves Plan" to pay for these losses rightly belongs to the state, and is only passed on to them by virtue of the magnanimity of a beneficent Liberal government. The Honorable Mr. Cannon, I am told, is inordinately proud of his plan and disposed to be disappointed that praise of it has been confined to the Liberal lobby. However, the Progressives, whose passion for purity in elections so often falls short of the practical, swallowed it; to a man—and a woman—they supported it. It was the government's intention that these Canadian non-combatants who sustained loss at the hands of Germany shouldn't even know for another year that their claims had been approved by the reparations commissioner—it proposed to withhold the Friel report from parliament till next session; but Mr. Bennett threatened to hold up supply and it struck its colors and tabled the report. Thus it is revealed that almost half of the sixteen hundred awards against German reparations are for the owners and crews of fishing vessels sunk by German submarines in the Atlantic. The claims of this class were 758 in number and the total of the awards is \$572,595. The class of claims in which the awards total the largest amount is that for steamship losses; \$26,402,433 was claimed and \$1,769,149 is allowed. The second largest class total is for losses in connection with the Lusitania, \$849,861. These amounts are exclusive of interest, which makes up almost a third of the six million dollars of which payment is recommended. At least two members of parliament figure rather heavily in the awards—William Duff, M.P., in connection with schooner losses, and Senator Beland in respect of his imprisonment in Belgium and Germany during the war.

AS A general thing this government is rather delicate in its duplicity, decently endeavoring to hide it from the public gaze. But in the case of the nullification of the anti-dumping provision of the Customs Act it has been painfully crude and brazen. This, I believe, is due to disaffection within the cabinet over the matter. At least one member of the cabinet is annoyed at the course of the Prime Minister and is taking little trouble to conceal the fact. Some weeks ago, when a large delegation of fruit and vegetable growers and other producers came to Ottawa to protest against the cancellation of the order-in-council under which the Minister of National Revenue had authority to invoke the anti-dumping clause when the occasion warranted, Mr. Mackenzie King told them in effect that they were wasting their money and their time since no material change had been made in the provisions in respect of anti-dumping protection. He assured them they were not affected by the cancellation of the order-in-council in question because the governor-in-council still had authority under the statutes to apply the anti-dumping regulations, and he roundly condemned those who had maliciously conveyed a false impression of the situation to them. Again a few days ago, when a former Minister of Agriculture, Hon. S. F. Tolmie, proposed in a motion in the Commons that steps should be taken to effectively control the importation of natural products to the injury of the interests of Canadian producers the Prime Minister repeated his protestations. The Canadian producers who had sent a delegation of over two hundred representatives to Ottawa to voice their concern about the removal of the power of the Minister of National Revenue had been deceived by Tory propaganda. They now had the same chance of protection against the dumping of the surplus products of the United States into the Canadian market as they had before the order-in-council reposing authority in the Minister had been revoked, he said. The House, with its large element of free traders, of course would have voted down the Tolmie proposal, as it did, without any such argument by the Prime Minister. But the denouement has come unexpectedly soon in respect of Mr. King's protestations and assurances to the fruit and vegetable growers.

An appeal is being made to the government in behalf of the strawberry growers of British Columbia for the application of the anti-dumping clause against the heavy dumping of American strawberries into Canada just when their fruit is coming on the market. Mr. Euler, Minister of National Revenue, stood up in the presence of the Prime Minister and declared that he had considered the case of the British Columbia growers, but that there was no order-in-council under which he could act. And the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Motherwell, went further and made the broader statement that "we have no authority to apply the dumping duties to any products carrying specific duties." This, after the Prime Minister's assurances to the representatives of the growers that there was no occasion for their coming to Ottawa to present their case, that no material change had been made in the situation! It is not often that Mr. King's statements so quickly overtake him, but in this case, as I have suggested, the annoyance of Mr. Euler about what has been done, probably had something to do with it. Mr. Euler, I understand, put up a fight in the Cabinet council over the rescinding of the order-in-council which vested authority in him to invoke the dumping clause, but Mr. Forke was there, representative of all those ex-Progressives whom Mr. King had invited into the Liberal caucus and who had accepted the invitation, and Mr. Forke's voice was more potent than Mr. Euler's. The westerners weren't satisfied with the budget and they had to be appeased. The only consideration the cabinet would show Mr. Euler was that of passing the rescinding order during his absence, so it is reported. And the present situation in regard to the anti-dumping provisions of the statutes is just about as Mr. Motherwell described it. The Justice Department has advised the Minister of National Revenue, I understand, that, despite Mr. Mackenzie King's statements, the governor-in-council has no authority under the statutes to apply the anti-dumping clause against products carrying specific duties. Of course there always has been a question as to the validity of the anti-dumping provisions, but the fact remains that action was taken when the occasion required it under the order-in-council that has been rescinded. Now, according to the government's own admissions in the House of Commons, no means whatever remain of protecting the Canadian producer against the dumping of surplus goods from the United States into this country. The callous indifference of the western free trade member to the plight of the producer with his market flooded from the United States was exemplified when British Columbia members told the House of Commons that two thousand strawberry growers of their province would be brought close to ruin unless the importation of American berries was controlled and young Mr. Ross of Moose Jaw demanded that before anything was done for them the case of the consumer should have consideration.

LIBERAL members kicking over the whiffletree under the lash of the party whip appears to have saved the country three hundred thousand dollars for the expenditure of which there seemed to be no good cause. The three hundred thousand was provided in the estimates of the Minister of Public Works for the dredging of a channel into Ellis Bay, Island of Anticosti, for the benefit of the corporation which recently purchased that rich and romantic piece of Canada from M. Menier of Paris, who had grown weary of the tame sport of "Hunting" deer that passed his palatial shooting lodge in droves and angling for fish that crowded the waters of his streams. The French chocolate king took six million dollars from the corporation, reserved the right to return at certain seasons for sport, and turned over Anticosti and its timber stands worth scores of millions. M. Menier reigned even more supremely over Anticosti than he did over the chocolate industry of France, and the corporation that succeeded him has not granted any constitutional concessions to the island. Nominally it is under the laws of Quebec Province and the Dominion of Canada, but actually its laws are made and enforced by the corporation. These facts were a factor in the defeat of the three hundred thousand harbor appropriation—which was supplementary to one hundred and fifty thousand voted last year for the same purpose. But they were not as much of a factor as the attempt to crack the party whip, which aroused rebellion behind the treasury benches. Major Power of Quebec City, whose constituency should be in as close touch with affairs on Anticosti as any other, proffered the suggestion that the vote should either be withheld for a year or reduced by a half in order that the corporation might demonstrate whether or not it had any intention of colonizing the island. It was a good tempered suggestion, and Whip Casgrain would have been wise to have treated it as such. But Mr. Casgrain is not only chief government whip, but he is also the representative of the constituency of Charlevoix-Saguenay which embraces Anticosti and in his displeasure at criticism of the appropriation from within his own party he essayed to be the disciplinarian. He attempted to rebuke Major Power with the questionable reasoning that because the House had voted a loan of \$8,000,000 to the Quebec Harbor Commission of which another member of the Power family was chairman, it was not seemly that he should question a vote for any other part of the province. Major Power is half Irish and accordingly quick on the up-take, and from favoring a reduction in the appropriation he set himself against it in its entirety on the ground that it was altogether for the benefit of a corporation that in its monarchial-like rule of the island kept the inhabitants "almost in a state of peonage" and which refused to allow a citizen of Canada to land there without a permit. When thus aroused, the gallant major, whose record of service and wounds in France attests to the spirit within him, thought it worth while to pay his respects to the large corporations of Quebec in general, even though his doing so might make his re-election difficult. He submitted that the time had come for the members of parliament and of other legislative bodies to tell "the large corporations which are endeavoring to throttle the economic, moral and social life of the people of the Province of Quebec" that they should desist, and also that they should apply a little less often to Ottawa and Quebec for financial assistance. Major Power was supported by one or two others, and the Minister held up the Anticosti appropriation and evidently means to let it die.

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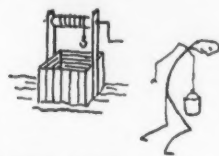
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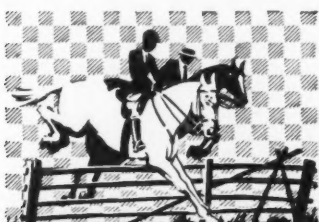
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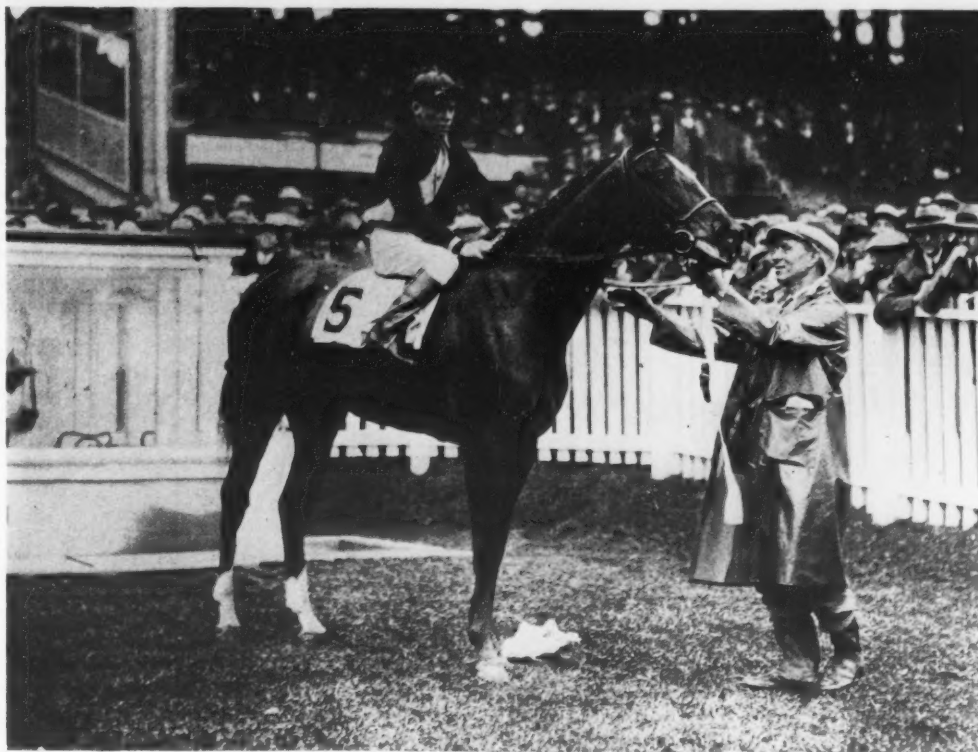
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Keeping the West Wild

By W. D. STOVEL

AWAY back in 1912 there was held in Calgary a mammoth gathering of old-timers, police veterans, Indians, and cowboys, which was heralded far and wide as "the last stand of the last great West." Those who cherished a deep affection for the old days nodded their heads sadly. A few more boom years and the last vestiges of those times would be crushed under the relentless wheels of civilization.

For a while it seemed as if the prediction would be fulfilled. The real estate boom crashed, then the oil boom did likewise, and there seemed to be no bounce left in them. Finally, the war crowded all other considerations out of the minds of Calgarians.

But before long two figures appeared on "the van of progress." One of them had been up on the front seat with the driver for some years as Manager of the Calgary Industrial Exhibition, but the other one, clad in "chaps" and sombrero, had to make a jump for it. The first was Mr. E. L. Richardson, the second was Mr. Guy Weadick, who had avowed his intention of becoming a Canadian citizen by buying and operating a large ranch on the Highwood River in Southern Alberta.

As a result of the work of these men, "the last stand of the last great West" is still going on, and is doing nicely, thank you. In fact, the annual affair is growing in attendance with each repetition. Last summer 210,000 attended during the six days of the Stampede.

Of course, that is not much when compared with the attendance at the C.N.E. in Toronto, but not at all to be despised when one considers that Calgary's population is a modest 52,000. The event ranks third among the annual shows on the continent, being led by only Toronto and the Texas State Fair.

It is quite natural to ask the causes of such a success. The first one is the energetic and cheerful support of the local business men. The second is that Calgary is still the centre of a wide ranching territory where wild bronchos and carefree cowpunchers still hold sway, and is also in close proximity to several Indian Reservations.

The third cause is that the city is on the tourist route from the mid-West States to Banff. Just to read the motor license plates as they stream through Calgary during Stampede week is to get a liberal education in geography.

And lastly, Mr. Weadick, the manager of the Stampede, firmly believes in that good old maxim, "It pays to advertise." He has a habit of spending his winters in American vaudeville showing a skeptical public just what a head and a pair of hands can do with a lariat. —for this Guy knows his ropes and leathers, he does. When he gets his audiences into good humour he tells them all about the big Western show up in Alberta, Canada, which for years has had Pendleton backed off the map as a round-up for stockmen and pioneers. He invites them all to visit it, from the humblest Mexican cowhand right up to the Prince of Wales, (which is taking in a lot of territory, including, as it does, Will Rogers, Lord Lonsdale, Hoot Gibson, and Lord Willingdon.)

But, you say, advertising will not make them come back another year. They cannot be amused forever by ballyhoo. Surely the visitor must get some value for his money! He does.

The first thing he notices is the machine-like management of everything except the dispositions of the animals. There is never a pause from the time the first chute is opened until the last rider is thrown. In addition to this, the contestants all seem to enter into the spirit of the thing, and are just as keen to make a success of it as the management is. On one day (but not the only one) the punchers risked necks and limbs by riding over a rain-soaked field so that an afternoon crowd of 27,000 people would not be disappointed. That's co-operation!

THE celebration opens with a colorful street parade. Sarscee, Stoney, Blood and Blackfoot Indians are present in their feathers and war-paint. Papooses dangle behind the saddles of the squaws or swing their feet over the poles of the travois. Some of the braves are resplendent in buckskin and beads, some in "chaps" and others in little else but yellow paint.

Pioneer whites go riding past in democrats, buckboards, Red River carts and stage-coaches, closely followed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police,—brilliant tunics and prancing steeds. Then the chuck-wagons with their four horse teams dash by, their canvas tops embellished with the names and the brands of their ranches. The general uproar does not improve the behavior of the cowhorses any, for they are fresh from the ranges and frisky.

These same chuck-wagons play a leading part in one of the biggest thrills of the Stampede contests, the chuck-wagon race. Neal Hart, Western film star, considered it important enough to have his camera man there to film it.

To the tenderfoot let it be explained that, for the purposes of this race, a chuck-wagon is pulled by a team of four skittish cayuses, and is manned by a crew of one, all of whom hang on as best they can. Two riders follow the careening shape at a safe distance. The former practice in the race was to circle around a barrel, run the half-mile, track, unload the camp-stove and light a fire in it. First smoke won the race. But this year the stove rested on the ground at the pistol-shot. The riders flung it on behind the wagon, which then encircled the barrel and swung out on the half-mile stretch.

The old way was the most thrilling to the spectator, but it had so many dangerous turns that the accident insurance rates on the contestants went up about one thousand per cent. Even in its present form it is no game for an old lady of ninety. Wheels may lock, harnesses tangle, animals slip, in fact anything can be expected.

Serious accidents have caused some of the other contestants to be tempered somewhat, the only disagreeable thing that remains being probably the wild horse race. The trick in this is for each contestant, with the help of two or three helpers, to rope, saddle and ride a wild horse. Some spectators find the frantic, and often bloody, struggles of the animals a matter of amusement, others of indignation.

The old sport of bull-dogging, of course, had to go as it was unquestionably brutal. To take its place the management have introduced steer tagging. The rider is handed two ribbons, each attached to an elastic band. When the steer emerges from the chute the rider leaves his saddle and drops onto the "crittur's" horns. His time in attaching one of the ribbons to a horn is taken. In 1927 the best time for an individual steer was five seconds flat,—which leaves the performer little time for gaping at the audience. The man who did it, Paddy Ryan of Ismay, Montana, also won the championship for the best average time of 9.4-5 seconds for three steers.

THE head-line event of the whole Stampede, however, is the bucking horse riding with saddle, and we are pleased to write that the crowning honor of 1927 went to a Canadian, Pete Knight, of Crossfield, Alberta. He won the Prince of Wales Trophy, emblematic of the North American championship, and some fourteen hundred odd dollars.

Considering the violent objections which the imported Brahma steers show to being ridden, the prize offered for the steer riding contest is a small one, so small, in fact, that one might almost say the management is no judge of thrills. But even in this sport the Calgary undertakers have been hampered, for the sharp horns of the steers have been fitted with brass knobs.

Comedy is provided by the wild-cow milking contest, in which a herd of very un-dairy-like cows are turned loose and a bewildering number of cowpunchers go whooping after them, one pair to each bawling bovine. The air seems full of yells and swinging ropes. One of each pair has an empty pop bottle in which he is supposed to bring one level inch of milk for the judge's inspection. If you can survive this laugh test you are eligible for the presidency of the Ancient Order of Professional Mourners.

But while the calf-roping and the wild-cow milking contests provide most of the laughs, humour is no respecter of sports and may burst out in the most unexpected places,—even on the programs, for instance. Here are the names of some of the Indians who were in the city for the week's festivities: Dick Bad Boy, Harold Running Rabbit, Broad Scalp Lock, The Stump, Jim Big Eye, Tom Two Horns, Joe Calf Child, Fat Horse, Sam Red Old Man, Paul Little Walker, Archie Keg, Spotted One, Boy Chief Medicine Owl, Vicent Yellow Old Man, Cow Child, Joe B's Plume, Reggie Mountain Horse and Johnnie Left Hand.

Then the names of the "bad" horses had almost as much kick to them as the brutes themselves, and helped to get the right "atmosphere" into the fracas: Smoky Pat, Squaw Patch, Croppy, Hot Shot, Santa Claus, Pepper, Lonely Valley Grey, Ace of Spades, Dirty Nellie, Fisher Flats, Zig Zag, Slippery Slim, Coyote, Yellow Fever.

And they were all bad, bold bronchos! To sum it up, the Calgary Stampede is as colorful an exhibition of frontier life as it is possible to see in this civilized year of grace, 1928, A.D. How long it will be before mixed farming and motor cars drive it out, is quite apart from the question and is not a source of worry to the Calgarian of the present day.

"Lady ——" we read, "sticks to the side-saddle." Too many horsewomen are non-adhesive.—Punch.

The ape in the Zoo with an arm-stretch of ten feet is an object of envious curiosity to anglers.—Punch.

No wonder the world is crooked; even some of the stars are fixed.—Palm Beach Post.



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MUSIC and DRAMA

Alice Brady in "The Road to Rome"—Light Opera in Montreal—"Alice Sit-by-the-Fire"

Alice Brady
in "The Road
to Rome"

"The Road to Rome"
is a familiar enough
phrase to Canadians.
Every week someone
preaches a sermon,
makes a speech or writes a letter to
the newspapers pointing out that we
may not know where we're going but
we're on the way. In case anyone thinks
that Robert Emmett Sherwood's famous
comedy "The Road to Rome" is a propa-
gandist play designed to further the
arguments of the Ku Klux Klan or any
other body of embattled protestants
he can at once be disillusioned. "The
Road to Rome" deals with persons and
powers who never figured in Canadian
or American politics in any way. Han-
nibal, Q. Fabius Maximus, Scipio, Cato,
Drusus, Hadrubal, and other celebrities
who have helped to make Plutarch
a popular author for many centuries,
may have been brought back to memory
in a singularly fascinating way by Mr.
Sherwood. We cannot say that his pur-
pose is as disinterested as was that of
Plutarch, who tried to record as much
of their own utterances and opinions
as he could get hold of. Rather does Mr.
Sherwood, following the method of
George Bernard Shaw, endeavor to make
them the vehicle of his own views on
certain questions which are both
modern and eternal. The result is in
the main delightful.

No recent play has won a more im-
mediate vogue not only with persons
who love their Plutarch, but with many
thousands who never heard of the
Second Punic War and its consequences,
than has "The Road to Rome," since its
first presentation by Jane Cowell about
a year and a half ago. And this is the
more significant because it has a liter-
ary distinction, an originality of style,
which places it in a niche apart from
any modern American play that has
won such wide popularity. It is there-
fore the more gratifying that it should
have been chosen as the opening bill of
the Charles L. Wagner Producing
Company's summer season at the Royal
Alexandra Theatre. The main outlines
of this project, which Mr. Wagner de-
scribes as "super-stock," have already
been given in this department and cer-
tainly in this production Mr. Wagner
has kept his word to give Toronto pub-
lic the very best artists available for
the plays he proposes to present. In-
cidentally it is a great pleasure to see
an artist as able as Alice Brady in a
role really worthy of her talents.

There has been rather a tendency
among supercilious critics to disparage
Mr. Sherwood in a comparative way be-
cause he has adopted the Shavian
method of taking historical characters
and episodes and treating them with
little reverence. Like Shaw he has also
accepted the conclusion that persons of
passed centuries talked colloquially just
as do people today. It is a difficult trick
to turn on the stage but in trying it Mr.
Sherwood has been very successful. One
critic spoke of "The Road to Rome" as
"Shaw in short pants," without stop-
ping to recall that as the play of a
novice "Arms and the Man" written at
a time when Shaw was about Sher-
wood's present age was not nearly so
rich and human as "The Road to
Rome." The latter piece is also a better
one than several of Shaw's later plays,
notably "The Great Catherine" and
"Heartbreak House" which represent
different stages of his career. And with
all due deference to the unquestionable
genius of Shaw at his best, one thinks
it very probable that the episode Mr.
Sherwood deals with, the crisis in
216 B.C. when it seemed inevitable that
Hannibal, the all-conquering Cartha-



MAURICE COLBOURNE
The well-known actor who has acquired the rights to Bernard Shaw's plays
for production in Canada in the fall. Mr. Colbourne is now in England
gathering together a company of players.

gian who by magical feats of organi-
zation had reached the gates of Rome,
would destroy the city; would have
been more prosely handled by Shaw. He
could not for instance have resisted
the temptation to make the Cunctator,
Fabius Maximus, preach Fabian Social-
ism, for did he not christen the Fabian
society after that distinguished states-
man? Whereas Mr. Sherwood makes
Fabius the very human type of war
statesman who by moral fervor man-
ages to muddle through. It is quite
obvious indeed that Mr. Sherwood owes
a great deal more to the documents of
our own great war than he does to
Shaw.

The real fountain of the play's suc-
cess lies in the unhistorical character
of Amytis, invented by the playwright
and assumed by him to be the wife of
Fabius. She is a true Greek pagan, at
once intellectual, resourceful, frivolous
and amorous, and she provides an ex-
planation of the historical mystery as to
why Hannibal, with Rome almost at
his mercy, wrecked his fame by turn-
ing to the luxuries of Capua. In Amytis
Mr. Sherwood managed to embody the
average intelligent woman's outlook on
the problems of life. She holds the view
shared by most women, that upstanding
men are better employed in begetting
than in destroying the human race; and
she turns Hannibal (dedicated to Baal
as the destroyer of Rome) to her opin-
ion. That briefly is the story very skil-
fully developed and replete with humor
and illusion. Amytis is a winsome,
candid though enlightened young pagan.

and singularly enough every woman in
the audience loves her,—which is the
reason why "The Road to Rome" has
been such a phenomenal success. In
creating a woman that every other wo-
man loves Mr. Sherwood accomplished
something that Shaw has never quite
succeeded in doing.

The incomparable Amytis is delight-
fully played by Alice Brady, who proves
herself one of the most expressive
artists of the present day stage,—
comely, graceful, magnetic, rich in
charm; and yet with a fine reflective
quality and rare emotional sincerity in
her acting. The unique mobility of Miss
Brady's countenance and the moving
quality of her voice are great aids, but
back of her characterization lies real
intellectual power.

The cast demands a considerable
array of able actors, capable of dignity
of utterance. The role of Hannibal
which requires a great deal of author-
ity and incisiveness in his interpreter,
as well as personal attractiveness, is
finely presented by a distinguished
English actor Austin Fairman, new to
this country. One of Mr. Sherwood's
most charming conceits was Hannibal's
brother Mago, a satire on the insou-
ciant youths—who gave such charm to
the army in the late war, and this role
is played in a most fascinating way by
Richard Byrd, one of the most gifted of
the younger English actors of the day.

Douglas Wood depicts Fabius in the im-
pressive oratorical style that the role
demands, and there are able perfor-
mances of military types by Barry
O'Neill, Arthur Brander, Jack Mote, and
Lionel Chalmers. The richness of the
costuming and picturesqueness of the
grouping lend effectiveness to the
various scenes.

Musical
Stock in
Montreal
The number and
quality of the rep-
ertory companies that
are to be seen in
Canadian cities just
now indicates pretty clearly that opti-
mism prevails in New York theatrical
circles as to the amount of money avail-
able for entertainment this summer.
This is to some extent due to the belief
that a wave of prosperity has come to
Canada, but mainly to the rumors,
which have reached Broadway of the
vast amount of money that is likely
to be spent by tourists in her cities dur-
ing the next three months.



JEAN MAY
Who is featured with Hugh Banks and T. Daniel Frawley in Maxwell
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MARY PHILBIN in LOVE ME AND THE WORLD IS MINE



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CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

ists. The feminine contingent of the organization which includes Virginia Watson, Perqueta Courtenay, Virginia Marvin and Alice Marvin is more than ordinarily talented and attractive. Taking it for all and all it is an ambitious experiment in summer entertainment and apparently Montreal, which has been rather starved in a theatrical sense, is responding.

Walter Chaworth

Barrie Comedy Well Done

One must be in a mood for whimsy, and even in such a mood one's capacity is only for a certain amount. Too pleasantly fed, one becomes over-weighted and subject again to the law of gravity, is hauled down to the hard-boiled earth with a resounding smack.

In a sophisticated age like ours, many have been finding it increasingly difficult to rouse up this mood, with the result that whimsy has had hard going all round. And Sir James Barrie, as the most whimsical person among us, has been striving to address an audience that, though still politely attentive, seems at times to be thinking of something else.

It is quite true that in a few of his plays and novels, Barrie is just too sweet for words. Yet it must not be forgotten that he knows human nature pretty well, even if he is inclined to take it with a pinch of sugar. And in his more important works, this knowledge of human nature is their most precious element. "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire" is one of his plays that should appeal even to those who have become critical of Barrie. The whimsical note is under—rather than overtone, the motif being delicious but always gentle satire on adolescent youth. Not the adolescent youth with whom we have become acquainted in the faintly beery pages of modern novels, but a wholly impeccable and romantic youth still comparable with the other, however, in its knowledge of the inadequacy of its elders in dealing with life.

In "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," Cosmo and Amy, the two children of Colonel and Alice Grey have been brought up in English schools while their parents sojourned in India. When the latter finally return it is to make the acquaintance of two strange, shy, young people eager to guide their elders' footsteps in the world of reality. Alice, who was the belle of the English colony, is particularly chagrined to find that she had been suddenly metamorphosed into a middle-aged mother whom the stream of life has passed by.

Through a series of absurdly amusing misunderstandings, Amy comes to believe that her mother is having an affair with Stephen Rollo, a family friend, and in the highly comical second act she goes to the latter's room and in the manner of the plays she has seen, demands that he return "the letters." This act is the brightest spot of the play and one of the most delightful bits of travesty written for the stage.

Barrie, because of his delicacy of style, does not always fare well in stock company productions, but the Empire Players have, by and large, given him very satisfactory treatment in this instance. The play has been well staged and the company intelligently cast. Deirdre Doyle has played Alice before and gives a fine portrait of the mother who comes ultimately to sit by the fire. Ellen Crowe is almost perfect as the theatrical Amy and John Holden as Cosmo, is awkward and emotionally confused youth to the life. An extremely amusing interlude is furnished by Anne Carey as the chop-craving maid-all work. Richardson, Frank E. Camp does well by the role of the Colonel and the remainder of the players give a good account of themselves.

"Alice Sit-by-the-Fire," a comedy by Sir James M. Barrie, revived by the Empire Players at the Empire Theatre, Toronto, week of May 28th.

Hal Frank

CITY OF SASKATOON WAR MEMORIAL COMPETITION

Designs by way of drawings or models for a War Memorial to Saskatoon citizens who gave their lives in the Great War will be received by the undersigned up till 12 noon, Monday, the 6th day of August, 1928.

Competitors must be British subjects, resident in Canada. They must conform to the rules and regulations of the competition, copies of which can be obtained from the undersigned.

Questions regarding the competition received after July 16th next cannot be answered by the Secretary. \$15,000.00 is available for the total cost of the Memorial. A Memorial featuring a clock is preferred.

M. C. TOMLINSON, Secretary, War Memorial Committee, City Hall, Saskatoon, Sask.

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"The Beaux' Stratagem"

For New York

On a February day in 1707 George Farquhar, the brilliant twenty-nine-year-old dramatist, lay ill and penniless in his squalid London lodgings. His friend, Robert Wilks, the foremost actor of the day, sat at his bedside, urging him to write another play, writes Beverly Smith in the New York "Herald-Tribune."

"Write!" said Farquhar, starting up. "Can a man write who is heartless and has not a shilling in his pocket?" Wilks emptied his earthly wealth of 20 guineas on the table and departed.

Within two months George Farquhar was dead, but in the first month of that time he had written "The Beaux' Stratagem," which Nigel Playfair calls the "greatest of all Restoration plays from the point of view of the theater" and which The Players have chosen for their annual revival at the Walter Hampden Theater the week of June 4.

It is astonishingly modern, this gay



GEORGE FARQUHAR.

comedy written two centuries ago in contemplation of death. It is complete, with bedroom scenes, gunmen, double-crossing night club (pardon me, tavern) proprietors, and a defense of companionate marriage designed to delight the heart of Judge Ben B. Lindsay and fan the righteous wrath of Dr. John Roach Straton.

It is modern, too, in another way. The wit of Farquhar's older Restoration colleagues—Congreve, Wycherley and Van Brugh—too often strained and spent itself in euphuism and verbal acrobatics. It was coarsening, but was it art? Not the art of the theater, certainly, because their elaborate tricks upset the pace and marred the characterization of their plays. And half their ingenious embroidery is lost upon a twentieth century audience.

Not so with "The Beaux' Stratagem." Farquhar's language falls easily upon the modern ear. His effects are those of humor rather than of wit, and he would rather draw a plausible character and tell a good story than string a thousand epigrams. His work went far toward freeing the Queen Anne drama from the malign thralldom of the wise crack.

Romance, as well as tragedy, attended the opening run of "The Beaux' Stratagem," beginning March 8, 1707. Farquhar's friends of the stage (he had been an actor himself) rallied to insure the success of his play. Among these was Nance Oldfield. Seven years before Farquhar, then a handsome young army captain, had overheard Mrs. Oldfield (then a barmaid) reading aloud to some friends from the works of Beaumont and Fletcher. Farquhar immediately recognized her talent and, with the help of Van Brugh, secured her a part. She quickly became the leading "fine lady" of the London stage.

A romantic attachment is said to have followed, and Mrs. Oldfield is believed to have been the "Penelope" of Farquhar's letters. All this was broken up by Farquhar's tragicomic marriage. He had always predicted that he would marry wealth. He married, indeed, a lady who represented that she had a large fortune. The joke, as he soon learned and as his friends always delighted to point out, was on him. The lady was as penniless as he was. He took his medicine, however, and made an affectionate and honorable husband, while his wife remained loyal to him throughout his recurrent poverty and illness. A companionate marriage, tested.

Whatever plague Mrs. Oldfield had felt over his marriage was forgotten in his extremity. She threw over all engagements to take the leading part of Mrs. Sullen in "The Beaux' Stratagem." And Robert Wilks, delighted with the play and the fruits of his 20 guineas, threw all his splendid talents into the part of Archer.

The result was a success that cheered the last weeks on earth of George Farquhar. The legend is that he was well enough, one evening in April, to attend a special benefit performance given for him at the Queen's Theater, Haymarket, and that he died that night with the plaudits of the audience ringing in his ears. Thus the swan song of the playwright who, if he had lived, might have dominated his dramatic generation.

The play, in spite of the blasts which its views of marriage provoked from the divines of that remote period, retained its popularity through most of the eighteenth century. It was highly admired by Goldsmith and is said to have had an important influence upon Fielding's work. An interesting circumstance.

It was frequently revived during this time. During the 1760s it had an extraordinary success, with Garrick playing the part of Archer and Weston playing Scrub. Thousands stormed the theatre. One night Weston, who had been unsuccessfully pestering Garrick for a loan, failed to appear. Garrick was announcing to the audience that Weston was ill, when the latter was seen at the back of the theater with a bailiff.

"I'm here," shouted Weston, "but the bailiff won't let me play until my debts, 12 guineas, are paid." The groundlings roared at Garrick until he produced the money, so that Weston might play the beloved part of Scrub. Not until afterward did Garrick discover that the beloved part was a sham, used by Weston to force the loan.

It was during this second flowering of the play, it is believed, that the names of two of its characters, Lady Bountiful and Boniface, passed into the English language.

During the nineteenth century, how-

ever, "The Beaux' Stratagem," along with Farquhar's other plays, "The Constant Couple," "The Twin Rivals" and "The Recruiting Officer," passed into eclipse and was almost forgotten. His view that irreparably unhappy marriages should be dissoluble by mutual consent was enough to make his name anathema to the Victorians.

One of these (H. Macaulay Fitzgibbon) wrote: "Farquhar's moral tone is not high; sensuality is confounded with love, ribaldry mistaken for wit." And another said "The Beaux' Stratagem" throws a glaring light on the view taken by Farquhar and his age of the sanctity of the marriage tie."

The gentlemen were both wrong. "The Beaux' Stratagem" in no way reflected the views of its age on matrimony, and its language is notably less ribald than that of most of its contemporaries. Its views and language reflected quite closely, on the other hand, an imminent Broadway of which the two gentlemen were happily unaware.

In the first decade of the twentieth century the play was extensively republished, and was highly praised by William Archer. "Farquhar seriously and wittily set himself to show," Mr. Archer said, "that a certain type of marriage is loathsome and immoral."

A year ago the play came under the discerning eye of Nigel Playfair, perhaps the leading revivalist (in the theatrical, not the ecclesiastical sense) of our day. He is the man who has given Gay's "The Beggar's Opera" its phenomenal successes at his remote Hammersmith Theater since 1920. He immediately saw the possibilities of "The Beaux' Stratagem" and decided to put it on.

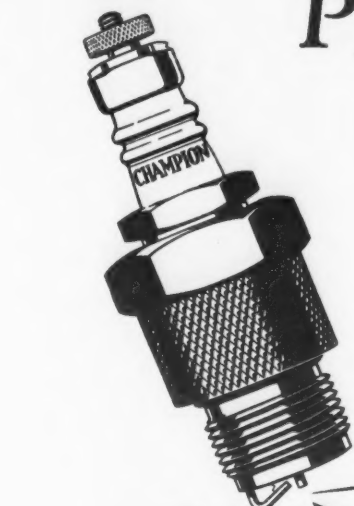
His judgment was justified. The play received the enthusiastic blessing of every critic and ran for five prosperous months. August professors wrote in from Oxford and Cambridge to say that Farquhar had been too long forgotten. The only flaw was in the fact that the Hammersmith audiences laughed too continuously and thus missed some of the subtler points of the performance.

Mr. Playfair took some slight liberties with the original. He pruned it in places and cut out entirely the part of Foignard, the Irish priest, put in merely as a stock sop to the anti-Catholicism of Restoration days. He also used 1770 costumes instead of those of 1707, because of their greater convenience.

Miss Edith Evans, in the part of Mrs. Sullen, proved herself a worthy successor to Mrs. Oldfield. She was particularly masterly in the brief, perfect description of Squire Sullen coming to bed drunk, complete in a few sentences from hiccup to snore, which delighted the London of 1707 and 1927 and will undoubtedly delight the New York of 1928.

The Players, as has been said, will present "The Beaux' Stratagem" during the week of June 4 at the Hampden Theater. Howard Lindsay has succeeded Priestley Morrison as director. Rehearsals will begin May 21. A notable cast (Continued on Page 10)

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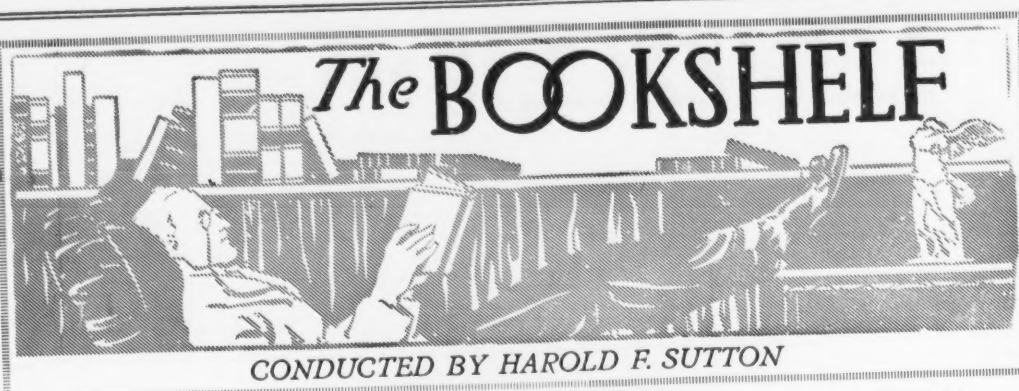
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"The Eighth Earl of Elgin" by J. L. Morison; Musson Book Company, Toronto; 312 pages and portraits; \$5.00.

BY J. A. CARLYLE

THIS volume is a worthy contribution to the rapidly increasing literature dealing with our Dominion. While the author does not restrict himself to Elgin's administration in this country—about one-third of the book is devoted to it—it is this part that will be of greatest interest to the Canadian reader. It is not an intimate life; one misses those little Boswellian touches that make historical figures so life-like. But in this case such a criticism would be unfair, for, as Professor Morison says in his brief preface, "it has seemed best not to write another personal life of the individual, James Bruce, but to deal with him frankly as a great public servant of the Queen, facing, in both West and East, some of the acutest difficulties ever presented by Imperial administration, and giving literally all his maturer years, and his life itself to their solution". While we never see him lay aside the burden of his public duties and relax into the care-free, genial mood—the excellent portrait which serves as frontispiece reveals a most kindly, sympathetic man who must often have done so—we learn much of the more serious side of his character. His sense of justice was part of his very being. His moderation, tact and common sense were conspicuous throughout his whole career. Without sacrificing his convictions, he followed the path of conciliation. "He shut his eyes and ears to rudeness; avoided forcible methods of gaining easy victories; suffered fools gladly, and always preferred carrying his point to damaging his opponents." He could be firm when occasion demanded it. The burning of the summer palace of the Chinese Emperor, with which the name of Elgin will always be linked, and for which some have severely criticized him, is regarded by the present author as a just penalty for Oriental treachery "at once severe and yet innocuous to the general population". This debatable point aside, "mercy and justice to the people of China, and infinite compassion for their sufferings, were the very essence of Lord Elgin's policy."

The life of Lord Elgin falls into four parts: his administrative apprenticeship in Jamaica from 1842 to 1846, where he was faced with a condition of economic stagnation owing to the indolence of the newly emancipated slaves and to the threatened removal of protection for colonial products in the home market; his seven



EDÉN PHILPOTTS.

years of splendid achievement in Canada, where in spite of financial depression and of bitter party factions and racial animosity he firmly established responsible government, and by his success in negotiating the reciprocity treaty brought a welcome prosperity to the country; his missions to China and Japan; and his brief career as Viceroy of India.

Of Elgin's Canadian administration Doctor Morison is well qualified to speak, as he is widely read on the subject and already the author of "British Supremacy and Canadian Self-Government, 1839-1854". That he has made a careful study of his source-material is evident. The years spent in this country when he was an outstanding member of the faculty at Queen's—he is now professor of Modern History at the University of Durham—must have increased his interest in things Canadian. Graduates of Queen's will tell you that his lectures were always stimulating, due in part to his outspoken expression of personal opinions. One gains much the same impression from reading this book. His characterization of Sir Allan McNab is caustic. He was the "comic-relief figure of Canadian politics—bankrupt in fortune and reputation. His intelligence and character were not strong enough to give him principles, but he had a boundless capacity for sheer personal spite and intrigues." No less outspoken is his opinion of American foreign policy during the middle of last century, "the willingness of the Union to play fast and loose with international obligations for the meanest political purposes."

The author develops his subject in a clear, logical manner. In each of the four fields of action to which Elgin was called—Jamaica, Canada, China, and India—the problems he had to face are discussed at length and his method of dealing with them and the degree of success he achieved judi-

THIS WEEK

"The Life of Lord Elgin," by J. L. Morison.

"A Cornish Droll," by Edén Philpotts.

"People of the Twilight," by Diamond Jenness.

"Crusade," by Donn Byrne.

"Three Journeys," by Viscountess Carr.

"Movements in Modern English Poetry and Prose," by Sherard Vines.

"Trevy the River," by Leslie Reid.

"Ecota," by Jacland Marmur.

cusly weighed. This is no easy task, especially when considering Elgin's work in Canada, for the period following the Act of Union in 1840 with its half-dozen parties, its narrow factional spirit, its dual political leadership is the most confusing, while at the same time most vital, in the story of our constitutional development. The book is written in crisp, vigorous English. While his admiration for Lord Elgin is profound, as it must be to all who are familiar with his life, the biographer avoids heroics and paints him as a sensible, practical, sympathetic man who, no doctrinaire, faced the problems of government as they arose.

The Wisdom of the Simple

"A Cornish Droll" by Edén Philpotts; Macmillans, Toronto; 281 pages; \$2.50

BY B. K. SANDWELL

WILLIAM CHIRGWIN, in his day champion strong man of his Cornwall valley, having attained the age where his youngest granddaughter has to keep a pretty constant eye on him because, as he proudly puts it, "I'm a terrible old man and I might die any minute," is urged by this granddaughter to set down his life-story on paper. This mechanism is an easy way of novel-writing and also a very old one, and it occasionally creaks. The language which Mr. Philpotts puts into Mr. Chirgwin's pen would usually pass muster if put into Mr. Chirgwin's mouth, for it is good racy dialect; but not even a simple-minded Cornishman writes 250 pages of dialect as his natural form of expression on paper. Moreover, very few simple-minded Cornishmen can be as acute in their psychological analysis as William is on occasions, or as poetical at ninety about their youthful love for a young woman of very limited powers of fidelity. But all conventions for novel-writing have their difficulties, and it is only the current convention of the moment which seems not to be a convention at all. The old-man's autobiography method is not fashionable, but it may really be no more artificial than the method of "Ulysses." At any rate, one gets used to it when one gets into the story.

It is a convention that is easy enough to use for purely romantic effects, such as Mr. Jeffery Farnol pursues. But Mr. Philpotts is a much more important novelist than Mr. Farnol, and is concerned with much more important things; and for his purposes this convention is somewhat cramping. It makes it impossible to exhibit the inner mental processes of anybody except William Chirgwin himself, for to Chirgwin the mental processes of everybody else are an abiding and inscrutable mystery. And Chirgwin falls just short of being interesting enough for a full-length novel. There is romance enough in his story—he undergoes a most adventurous shipwreck, he performs a heroic rescue from fire, he is just saved (by his pet cat) from being poisoned by a murderer, he becomes a street preacher, he loves twice and marries twice, he inherits fifteen thousand pounds after his second marriage and gives a third of it to his runaway first wife. But it is himself who tells us about all these things, and his attitude towards them all is incurably unromantic—though he did get a slight thrill out of the attempted poisoning, mainly because of the excitement it caused in other people, and because it enabled him to see himself as the object of an interesting duel between the Almighty (aided by the cat) and the Devil (aided by the two conspiring poisoners). Mr. Philpotts' handling of this religious side of the old man's nature is both dexterous and sympathetic, and the result is a very beautiful picture of

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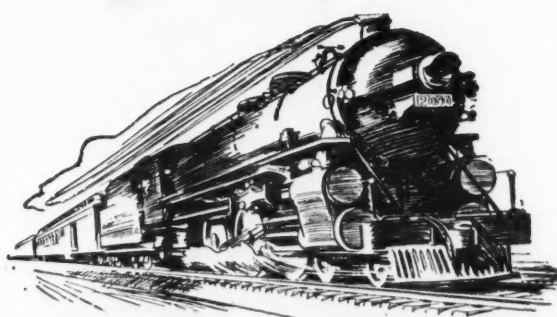
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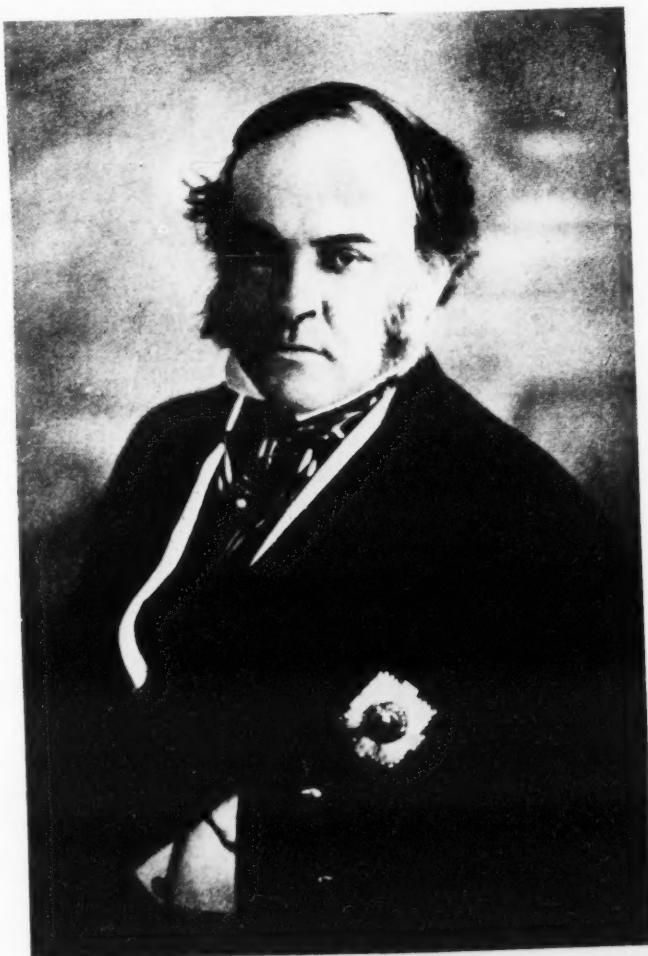
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THE EARL OF ELGIN

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simple rustic faith. In brief, Mr. Chirgwin's account of his life will not cause much excitement or much laughter or tears in the reading, but is quite likely to leave in the memory one of those pictures which one does not often get out of everyday fiction, as of a friend whom one has known and loved and missed in real life.

Arctic Spartans

"The People of the Twilight", by Diamond Jennes; The Macmillans, Toronto; 247 pages; \$2.00.

BY THE HON. MARTIN BURRELL

WHEN Mr. Jennes was pursuing his studies at Oxford many years ago, he probably did not picture himself as living in after days amongst the Eskimos in Canada's far north-land, and embodying his experiences subsequently in book form. Yet some thought of this kind may even then have impinged upon the mind of this young New Zealander who, while his formal studies were of the classics, made anthropology his hobby. For when a hobby becomes a passion who knows where its rider will land at the end of the journey?

On leaving Oxford, the University authorities offered him the chance of doing some anthropological work in New Guinea. The offer was eagerly accepted. Then, while considering taking a position in New Zealand, he heard of the projected Canadian Arctic Expedition, and, in 1913, he offered his services, and was enrolled as a member of the scientific staff, which included Dr. Anderson, the zoologist of the Geological Survey, and Mr. Chipman, the topographer. It is worth noting that Captain Wilkins, who has lately achieved fame by his Polar flight, was also of the party.

Starting from Victoria in 1913, the whaler, Karluk, duly reached Nome and here the expedition assumed a new phase; became in fact two expeditions. Stefansson headed for the northern archipelago to do exploratory work in the Arctic waters, while the scientific men, under the captaincy of Dr. Anderson, chartered a schooner and headed for Herschel Island, the last outpost of civilization. From that time until the summer of 1916 they pursued their research work in the territory between Herschel Island and Bernard Harbor, which lies twelve hundred miles to the east.

This book does not purport to be a scientific treatise. The scientific results of that long experience are elsewhere recorded. This book, as Dr. Nansen says in his pleasant foreword, is "a charming narrative of the author's life during two years with the primitive Eskimos of the Coronation Gulf Region."

Life is a hard battle for this dwindling people in the far north. Save for the very brief respite afforded by an Arctic summer, they face a nature relentless in its dispensations of bitter cold and the long dark hours. There is a world of pathos in that saying of the Eskimo, as he looks at the future. "If we live." What is beyond the Darkness they know not, and scarcely guess at. Yet they face their destiny with fortitude and a touching simplicity of soul. In times of stress, and they are frequent, every additional mouth to feed is a harrowing problem, yet they are invariably tender in their solicitude for the infirm and aged. Their faith, crude and simple, holds no promise of joy beyond

No Censors Required

Certain public citizens of Toronto have proclaimed their intention of pressing for the institution of a National Censorship Board.

They stress, in explanation, the necessity of having a direct method of controlling the inflow of pornographic literature.

Such a method is already in existence. There is a law on the statute books which has some plain things to say with regard to the publication in any form of obscene matter.

It permits the court to bring suspected persons sharply to task and in the case of guilt to deal with them severely.

If this law, which has functioned satisfactorily for a good many years, is now discovered to be inadequate to cope with modern conditions, the law should be amended in such ways as to render it completely effective.

No further action is required to meet a situation which is rapidly clarifying itself.

Modern literature has sensed the change in public taste and sentiment and is rapidly cleaning its own house.

In any event, the establishment of an auxiliary to the law, such as a board of censors, is wasteful, harmful and totally unnecessary.

Such boards, usually composed of political appointees intellectually unequal to the task, have failed in every instance in the past to serve the purpose for which they were created.

Designed in theory to stem the tide of obscenity, their effect, in practice, is to hamper the production of literature.

Surely, our police magistrates and judges who have been given the power of decision in matters of life and death are also capable of deciding what literature will have a harmful effect on children and grown-ups of weak mentality.

As for the normal adult, he considers that he has the right to decide for himself what is an obscene book and what is not and whether or not he cares to read it.

—H. F. S.

the grave, but Death is confronted in no ignoble way.

Mr. Jennes points out that in the far-off days when the Normans were gaining a foothold in England, and hardy Icelandic seamen were founding colonies in the newly-discovered "Green Land", numerous tribes of Eskimos roamed the so-called Barren Lands between Hudson Bay and the Great Bear and Great Slave lakes. There they have stayed, pushed northwards at times by the Indian tribes of the south. Few white men have studied these primitive people in so intimate a way as has the writer of "The People of the Twilight".

And in this easy-flowing narrative we note not merely the scientist, anxious to add to his anthropological lore, but we feel the heart-beats of a man who looks at these dwellers amongst the eternal snow and ice as human beings such as ourselves, but subjected to conditions infinitely harsher than those which we face, and who is dominated by the desire to see their lot made easier.

For nearly a year Mr. Jennes lived and travelled with an Eskimo family, hearing not a word of English, seeing not a single man of his own race. His plea to us for a sympathetic interest in this ancient and fast-dying people is both humane and moving, and his story, so well told, should make a wide appeal.

A Magical Book

"Crusade," a novel by Donn Byrne; 240 pages; Sampson Low and Company, Ltd., London.

BY T. D. RIMMER

It was not Messer Marco Polo, jewelled in prose as that book was, that was truly representative of the peculiar genius of Donn Byrne. His finest book was *The Wind Blows*, in which a flame burned lambently, firing and fusing the mould which produced a novel of beauty and strength. We will not go to Donn Byrne for winging thought, though his philosophy is enviable, but for beauty of phrasing, words that are chosen with a lapidary's care and a style that has the validity of artistry.

This is high praise, yet justification of these superlatives lies in the fascination of his work. His books are freighted with idealism and romance but in these anomalous attributes there is none of the dead flowers which Maurice Hewlett fondled. Hewlett walked courteously among ghosts and his prose had some of the brittleness of disintegration while, on the contrary, Donn Byrne's style, despite

its romanticism, is virile and masculine and his characters are alive to their fingertips. And though he sends the falcon of his thought questing now in modernity, now in antiquity, always it returns bearing prey that is alien but that is of a uniformly brilliant plumage. *Blind Raftery*, *Messer Marco Polo*, *O'Malley of Shanaghagh*, *Brother Saul*—all are redolent of the beauty and color in which they are drenched.

Donn Byrne is at his best when his subject-matter is related, directly or indirectly, to Ireland, and it is significant that the land which gave birth to the haunting beauty of Yeats' work and the mystical loveliness of A. E.'s poetry should also find reflection in the work of a novelist who has their flair for beauty.

His latest novel, *Crusade*, is akin in spirit to his other books. It is placed in the period of the Crusades, when Richard Coeur de Lion had vanished from the scene and the former heroism and gallantry had degenerated into the mesh of intrigue and exploitation that is always the aftermath of war. The Cross was reduced from a symbol to an emblem and the Templars rode rough-shod over the souls of lesser sects.

By writing of this period and seeing it in its true perspective Donn Byrne merely points out in the Crusades what is true of every high endeavor. For one who marches eager-eyed towards progress there are countless who will reduce his dreams to ashes and his hopes to futility. To Christ the Cross, to Galileo the rack; and to Socrates the hemlock—these are the gifts held out by the world to the visionary and the tragedy of it is that his hands are eager to accept them.

The book, however, is not concerned primarily with exposing the conditions obtaining during the Crusades; they are but the background upon which to project the protagonists, Miles and Kothra, whose chin was "like ivory turned by a craftsman's lathe" and whose mouth "had the tint of strawberries."

Donn Byrne has one stratagem to which he resorts frequently: that is his habit of cataloguing. It is a method that can tire the reader easily, a fact evident in the work of Oscar Wilde where the air becomes heavy with enumerated perfumes and weighed down by the burden of countless ivories and tapestries. But the former uses an admirable restraint and his cataloguing is prompted by an

(Continued on Page 12)



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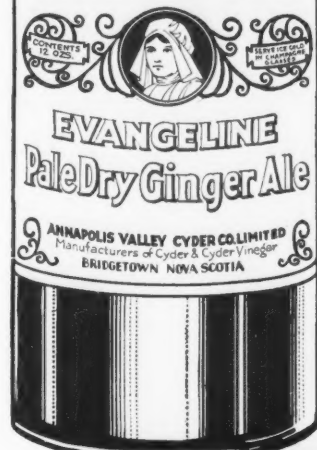
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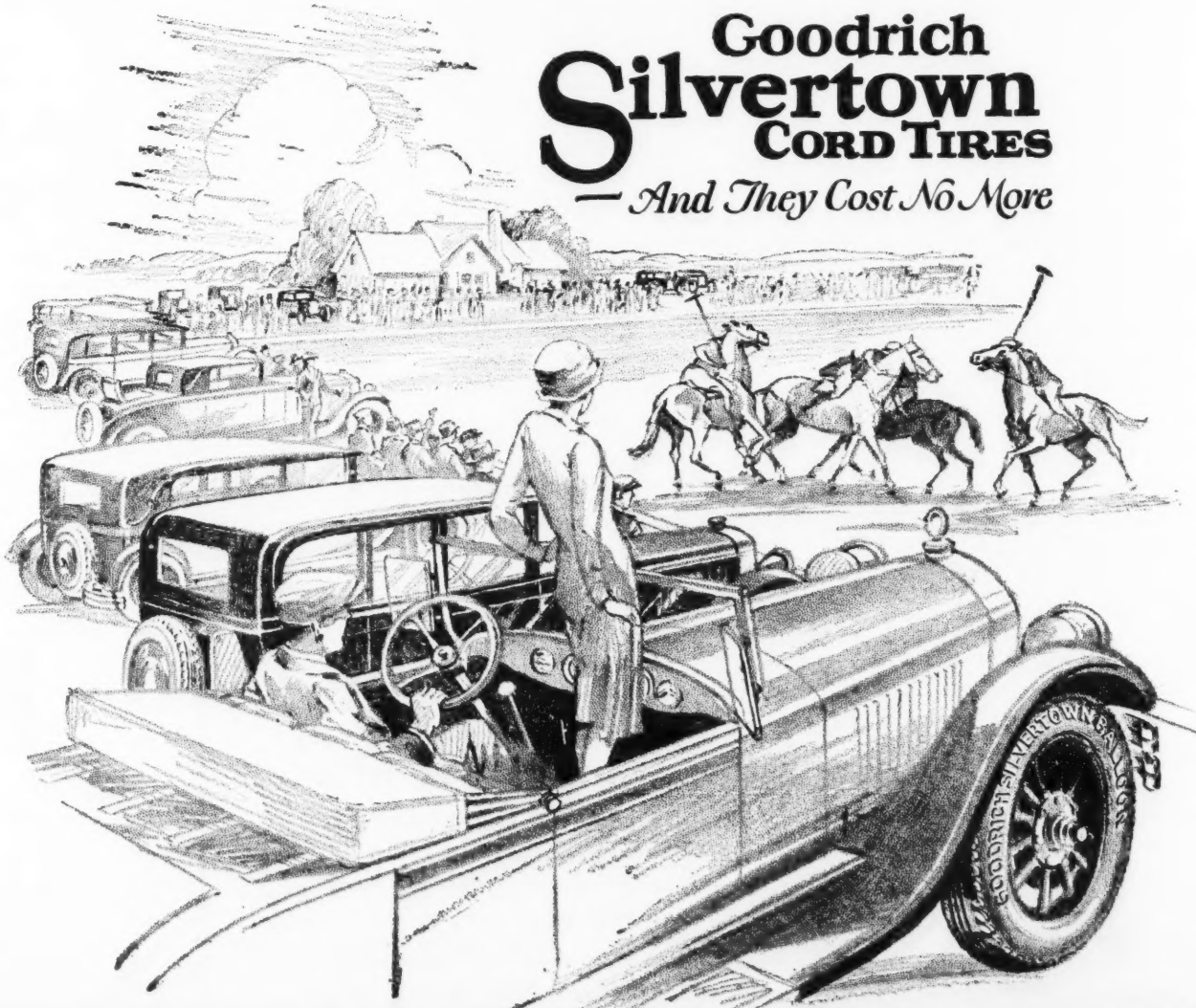


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BERNARD SHAW
From a statue by Prince Paul Troubetzkoy which is now on show at the International Exhibition at Venice.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

(Continued from Page 7)

is being assembled. It may be definitely announced that James T. Powers will play Scrub; William Courtleigh, Gibbet, and Miss Henrietta Crossman, Lady Bountiful. Others in the cast will be James Gleason, John Cumberland, John Daly Murphy and Raymond Hitchcock.

David Belasco will appear at the close of each performance to speak an epilogue of his own devising. Edgar Lee Masters has written a prologue which will probably be delivered by Walter Hampden. The scenery will be designed by Jules Guerin.

Note and Comment

MISS STEINBERG held her annual recital of classical and national dancing at the Hart House Theatre on May 19th. The dancing was of a high order throughout and well costumed. Isabel Rimmer proved herself a finished dancer, as did also Helen Giroux.

The "Blue Danube" was a poetic offering—and effective work was done by means of Vellis. Some good interpretative work was done by Susie Matenko, Mildred Helfand, Eve Terry, Norah Leith, and a soft shoe dance by Bernad Sher and Beryl Paterson was well received. Dorothy Stock and Bunny Helfand did some tap dances which were popular numbers. Altogether the program was a charming one—and the audience greeted each number with spontaneous applause. During the performance Miss Steinberg was the recipient of many beautiful baskets of flowers.



DOLORES COSTELLO
in "Glorious Betsy", film attraction at the Uptown Theatre, Saturday, June 2.

THREE attractive albums have lately come to hand, from the Frederick Harris Co., music publishers of London, Eng., and Oakville, Ont. The first contains the selected vocal numbers from Mr. Gay's "The Beggar's Opera" with new symphonies and accompaniments by Dr. Healey Willan and the second and third contain songs composed by Dr. Willan and largely of the Irish scene. Dr. Willan's arrangement of the "Beggar's Opera" music is particularly fine and of excellent scholarship, and his songs betray that notable originality and lyrical quality which have distinguished his other compositions. The poems he has chosen for his settings are from the pens of Keats, Shelley, W. B. Yeats, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Robert Bridges, the Canadian poet, Norah M. Holland, and others.

IT IS Frank C. Kelly's idea that Otis Skinner would be an ideal actor for the play called "Pickwick," which he produced in New York last season, and that "Pickwick" in turn would be an ideal play for Mr. Skinner. Accordingly strenuous efforts are being made to bring the play and the actor together, with some sort of previous Skinner commitment standing in the way at the moment. With Mr. Skinner in the part the producer feels that "Pickwick" could run on for years and years, and the chances are that he is right.

THE first production for Florenz Ziegfeld in the autumn, it is reported, will be a musical comedy starring Eddie Cantor, with book by William Anthony McGuire, music and lyrics by Senors Kaimar and Ruby. Although the most recent dispatch from Mr. Ziegfeld's office is that he will do another "Follies," there is still some doubt around inner corridors that he will. It appears that Mr. Ziegfeld would prefer not to produce another revue, but the names Ziegfeld and Follies are so traditionally interlinked that he hesitates to abandon that institution.

WITH the legitimate season about to enjoy a siesta on the road, just as it is in New York, stock troupes are beginning to blossom out of town like landlions with the hope that they may survive through the summer. The aristocratic Newport Casino begins its season on July 1st with its usual distinguished cast and repertoire. In Baltimore the Edwin Knopf Players are to have the opposition of a company at Ford's managed by Steve Cochran, of the National Theatre, Washington, who will also have a cast in that house for the summer. Mr. Cochran's Baltimore hopefuls will be headed by Glenn Hunter.

In Pittsburgh the Pitt and Nixon will house opposition companies. Frank Wilcox will have a troupe in Syracuse with Janet Regal as leading woman.



CHARLES L. WAGNER

Whose summer stock season at the Royal Alexandra Theatre has got off to an excellent start with "The Road to Rome." Until lately Mr. Wagner has been particularly identified with concert management, having directed John McCormack, Galli-Curci and Mary Garden, to say nothing of Will Rogers. About five years ago Mr. Wagner turned his attention to the theatre and in association with Al Woods, produced "The Love Child" and "The Mountain Man." Then, striking out alone, he produced "Saramouche," "The Moon-Flower," "The Carolinians," "Love-in-a-Mist," "The Springboard," "The Barker" and others.

and in Rochester George Cukor and George Kander, Jr., are to offer a season of revivals and tryouts. Robert McLaughlin's group will continue at the Alhambra in Cleveland, while in the Ohio Theatre, which has the most magnificent and magnificent lobby east or west of Morton, Minn., there will be a star stock season. This one is to begin next week with "The Barker" against such piffing competition as the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Charles L. Wagner will rotate touring troupes between Buffalo, Toronto and Montreal, each company to play each production in each of the three cities. Erlanger's has already started its season in Atlanta, with a company under the direction of young Fred Kohlmar of the A. H. Woods office.

These seem to be the major stock ventures for this summer. Not forgetting, of course, the famous colony at Skowhegan, Me., and the Elitch Gardens in Denver, where Isobel Elsom and Frederic March are to play the leading parts.

Coming Events

"GLORIOUS BETSY" the film production described by Gotham critics as a "nifty" and which has had an unusual run at top theatre prices opens a week's engagement at the Uptown theatre today at popular prices and will be surrounded by another big stage revue by Jack Arthur.

"Glorious Betsy" is the love story of Betsy Patterson, belle of Baltimore, and Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the Emperor Napoleon. The celebrated play of Rida Johnson Young is the basis for the story which was scenarized by Anthony Coldeway.

Dolores Costello is ideally cast as the gentle beauty of the old South, who marries Napoleon's brother, goes with him to France, and is sent back to America by the Little Corporal, in order that he may marry his brother to royalty. Never has the exquisite delicacy of this loveliest of stars been so appealing as in the part of "Glorious Betsy."

"Glorious Betsy" is another dramatic triumph for Alan Crossland, the man who directed "Don Juan," "When a Man Loves," "Old San Francisco" and "The Jazz Singer."

FOR the second bill of its Super-Stock season at the Royal Alexandra Theatre the Charles L. Wagner Producing Company will present "Saturday's Children" with Jean May, Hugh Banks and T. Daniel Frawley in the featured roles. "Saturday's Children" is the Actors' Theatre success which ran all last season and most of the present one at the Booth Theatre in New York. It is from the pen of Maxwell Anderson, co-author of that other phenomenal success, "What Price Glory."

The story has to do with two young people of the present day who decide to face the exactions of married life on a very small income. At first they find the going pretty hard and they separate. But before the final curtain descends they have evolved a most satisfactory solution to their problem, and their future happiness seems assured.

It is the humanness of this truly great play that made it the outstanding hit on Broadway during a period when the wise ones were saying that nothing could make money unless it treated of jazz and sex. "Saturday's Children" moved quietly into Booth Theatre, became a sell-out success over night, and was still playing to crowded houses long after the so-called "sex plays" had passed into the limbo.

Besides Jean May, Hugh Banks and T. Daniel Frawley, all of whom are newcomers to Toronto, the cast will include

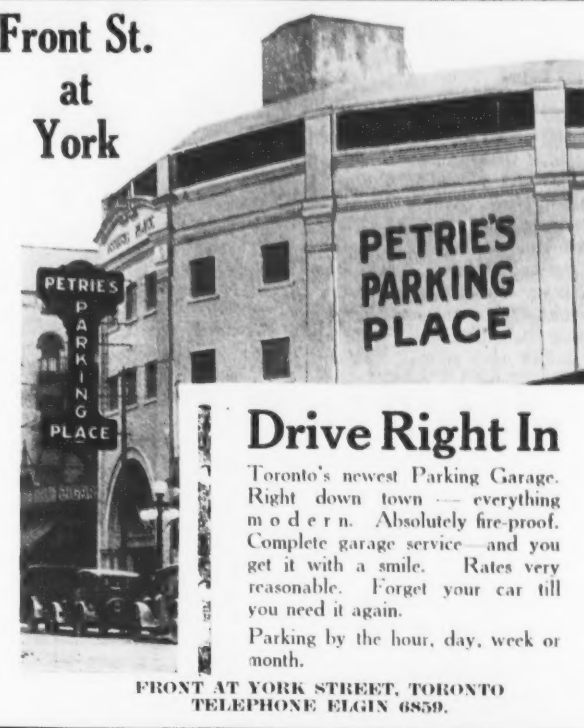
Natalie Schafer, Leslie Virden, James Meighan, Marguerite Wolfe and Fayson Edwards. In securing "Saturday's Children" following so closely on the heels of its Broadway run, the Charles L. Wagner Producing Company plainly demonstrates that it intends to rigidly maintain the high standard of excellence set by its noteworthy production of "The Road to Rome" last week.

THE management of Shea's Hippodrome has arranged for next week a stage program that will please every type of vaudeville patron by reason of

its excellent variety. It is headed by the Lee Galt Ensemble, a whirlwind terpsichorean divertimento of beauty, grace and refinement. The Ensemble is described by a company of seven and it includes numbers both Terpsichorean and vocal with two particularly high spots—the adagio dancing and the whirlwind number.

Second honors on the bill go to Fred Ardath with Earle Hall and Grace Osborn in a humorous travesty called "men among men." Hoken is king and Mr. Ardath wears the royal purple of his art.

Joe Rome and Lou Galt announce

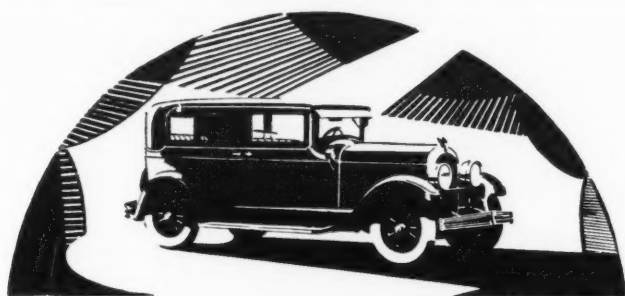
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hot and tasty long after it is cooked.

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NORMAN PASUK

Nine-year-old violinist, who gives a recital at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Hall on June 2nd. He will be assisted by Janetta Warnock, a young pianist.

themselves as "When Extremes Meet." They are eccentric dancers who vary their dance routine with song and a few stories. It is their comedy steps that give them the first call to fame and these men know how to produce laughs with their feet.

Lovers of the vocal art will welcome the appearance of Gerald Griffin, late tenor of the Covent Garden Opera of London, England.

The Four Gilt Girls who close the stage bill have a fast comedy offering which they call "Thrills, Fills and Spills."

The screen presents the season's most distinguished cast of players in "Love Me And The World Is Mine." It is a Universal production made by the genius who produced "Variety" and presenting the cast of that famous film play "Merry Go Round." The featured players are Norman Kerry, Mary Philbin, Betty Compson, George Siegmann, Henry B. Walthall, Martha Mattox, Robert Anderson and others. Many thousands of dollars were spent in the production and the cost is quite easily seen in the lavish sets and extraordinary cast.

ADVENTURE

A Great Detective

SUPT. NEIL, who recently retired from Scotland Yard, London, has a record behind him of service more successful than most. He came into the public eye as long ago as the first practical introduction of wireless telegraphy. What a lifetime ago that seems, and what a dramatic introduction it was of the new marvel! For wireless was used to stop Dr. Crippen, the gentleman wife poisoner, just as he was stepping from a British liner to America and freedom. It was Supt. Neil who had so cleverly traced Crippen's little blunders and who had sent the message crackling across the ocean. His work, more than any other's, put the rope round Crippen's neck.

In that same pre-war era he was engaged in another poison case, the trial of Mr. and Mrs. Seddon for the murder with arsenic of Mary Barrow. In order to avoid paying her an annuity. After a trial, in which appeared the present Lord Reading, the late Sir Edward (then Mr.) Marshall Hall, Sir (then Mr.) Travers Humphreys, the late Sir Richard

(then Mr.) Muir (Public Prosecutor), and Mr. Justice (then Mr.) Rowlatt. Mrs. Seddon was acquitted. But Seddon himself was convicted and afterwards hanged for one of the most cruel and cold-blooded murders in the history of English crime. This, again, was largely due to the unobtrusive work of Supt. Neil.

The third great case in which he appeared was that of the Brides in the Bath, when he brought to trial and execution the man Smith, who had married and murdered for their money not one but many women. Smith would never have even been suspected of murder—for all his wives had unimpeachable "accidental death" certificates—if he had not used the same method once too often.

To secure Smith's conviction, Supt. Neil took statements from more than 300 persons, while he actually called over 50 witnesses at the trial.

Supt. Neil does not look exactly the "bloodhound" of criminal fiction, but one glance at his face is enough to tell one that he is a very shrewd and able man. Though he has gained undying fame in the annals of crime and its detection by laying these notorious murderers by the heel, his chief work has been somewhat different. He has for many years been the Yard's expert on West End crime. His knowledge of the personalities and methods of the well-dressed "crooks" and "crook janes" who prey on the foolish fashionable and would-be fashionable world is unrivalled. He has been in the Force altogether for 25 years.

PLACES

Splendid London

LONDON is the aristocrat of the cities of the world; despite all the changes that are going on it still retains its character.

This is the view of Herr Louis Adlon, proprietor of the Hotel Adlon, Berlin's famous hotel, who is inspecting London's latest hostilities.

He told a "Daily Mail" reporter recently that London's hotels are now the finest in the world. He added:

I have just returned from a tour of the East. I know most of the American hotels; but none I have seen is equal to those in London. They are so comfortable, and there is a personal atmosphere about the way one is treated. A guest feels as though he is the only person in the hotel.

London can now compete with such cities as Rome in the attractiveness of its buildings and its own representative style. It has become not only the largest city in the world but also the most beautiful.

Frau Adlon, who has travelled round the world, declared that she had found London shops entrancing. She said:

I have been shopping from morning until night, and my only regret is that the shops close at six o'clock. I buy even my stockings in London, for every well-dressed woman in Germany now regards London as the shopping city for good clothes. English clothes are clothes. They are much better than anything one can buy elsewhere.

There are more than 200,000 useless words in the English language, which probably accounts for a lot of the college yells.—Philadelphia Inquirer.



I Felt Ashamed

He was so proud of his children; why hadn't I taken snapshots of mine?

JOHNSON took an envelope out of his pocket and handed me some snapshots.

"Just got these," he said. "Don't the kids look wonderful?"

"Look at Betty there," he rattled on, "isn't she cute in that dress? Her mother made it. Betty's crazy about dolls, but Buddy is strong for dogs. See here—this picture—"

I felt ashamed. While he showed pictures of his youngsters, I could only talk about mine. Without snapshots, though, I couldn't seem to find much to say. So my friend did most of the talking. A jealous pang ran through me. Why, his children couldn't compare with mine.

Often, because of mere thoughtlessness, a father fails to take snapshots of his children. As years pass he begins to regret this failure more and more. By the time he realizes how

quickly he is forgetting the way his youngsters used to look, it is often too late. Don't let this happen to you. Take snapshots of them as they are today, as they never will be again.

As for not owning a Kodak... really, there's no excuse for it. Every day of your life, probably, you pass stores that sell them. The cost is whatever you want to pay. There's a genuine Eastman camera, the Brownie, as low as \$2.25 and Kodaks from \$5 up.

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SCIENCE

The Brain in the Hand

CIVILIZATION has so blunted our senses that many of us pass through life without exercising more than a tithe of our faculties. This is very true of the sense of touch. Most people are blessed with an elaborate and marvellous sense of touch; but disuse has made it moribund. All organs and nerves become degenerate when they are neglected. One sees this in the blindness of the dark cavern-dwelling fish, in the rude, scarcely discernible "feet" of the oyster and in countless other cases.

Man's inability to make the most of the sense of touch—only one of his slowly atrophying attributes—is, to me, very pitiable. Many people may have heard of Miss Keller. This American girl was born blind, deaf and dumb. Yet, equipped with a splendid brain she achieved the miracle of finger sight: she learnt to tell colours by the use of her fingers' ultra-sensitive nerves.

In the realm of medicine the schools do not teach touch as an instrument of diagnosis; they rely upon instruments. Yet, in the human hand is one of the most valuable weapons for the running to earth of disease ever given to mankind.

Especially is this the case in the matter of dislocations, distortions and other bone troubles. The x-ray, true, will show you the damage. But that is all it will do. How are those bones so marvellously allied with muscles and nerves to be brought back to normality? There is no finer instrument than the highly trained, super-sensitive human hand.

It is the hand, the educated, feeling, knowing, seeing hand which guides

the bone-setter in his work. With shut eyes very often the visual faculty passes to the tips of the fingers as they explore the damaged member. Those minute quivering nerves send back their messages to the brain so that it is as though one had the use of an x-ray plus the ability to follow its light and set right the illuminated damage.

It is no exaggeration to say that the educated hand is a brain. The centre of direction passes from the head to the hands. And it is the hands that direct push, manipulate and restore.

It takes, of course, years to acquire this faculty, but once acquired it is permanent so long as it is used. The perfect hand—and everybody should aspire to the possession of perfect hands—has several qualities. I will enumerate them. First, great strength. Second, hyper-sensitiveness, last, sympathy.

It may sound extraordinary to speak of the sympathy of hands. Yet the hands of the healer must be sympathetic, just as must be the hands of the man who lays his hands on to bless.

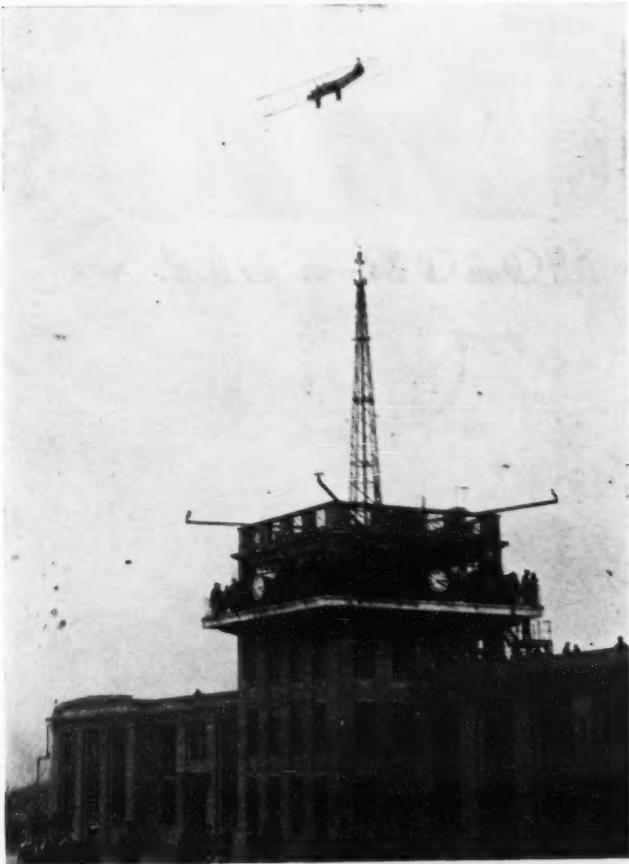
In all manipulative work there passes between practitioner and patient some indefinable quality which one must believe originates in sympathy.

Most readers, I am sure, will recollect the "feel" of some people's hands—that flabby repellent hand, that hot, exciting hand, that cool, strong comforting hand.

Hands reveal character; studied closely, as I have tried to study them, they give up many secrets of their possessor's personalities. And, with patience and perseverance, it is not such a far cry from the perfect hand to the hand of the bone-setter—to the hands equipped with four fingers and thumb and five minute little intelligent brains.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has announced that American tourists spent \$105,771,000 in Canada last year, and even Passyfoot Johnson would have to admit there aren't that many postcards in Canada.—New York Evening Post.

The Bishop of St. Albans is less alarmed, we feel, over the possibility that television will invade the privacy of his bathroom. While there are at their present time there will be little or no public for bathing bishops.—The New Yorker.



NEW AIR PORT OF LONDON OPENED

Accompanied by Sir Samuel Hoare, Lady Maud Hoare opened the reconstructed Air Port of London at Croydon on May 2nd. The picture shows a French air liner arriving from Paris during the opening ceremony. Lady Hoare and party are in the control tower.



CAPETOWN'S MEMORIAL TO GEN. BOTHA

The above is the accepted design in a competition open to sculptors in all parts of the world for which a prize of \$2,500 was offered. This tribute is unique because less than thirty years ago Gen. Botha was in arms against Cape Colony.

THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 9)
enthusiasm that is heady and contagious and gives color and authenticity to this time-worn ruse.

Yet notwithstanding all this beauty and romance held within *Crusade* the book is not an advance on his former work. He is an artist to whom arrest in growth would mean decay. He must either go forward or find refuge—as Cabell has done—in clever reiteration. Yet in Cabell's work disillusion has merely turned back upon itself and completed the circle, whereas Donn Byrne's novels have a sane idealism—



JULIAN GREEN
The young French writer of American birth whose second novel, "The Closed Garden", has been heralded as an important literary work, it will be reviewed shortly.

a paradox which is absent in the work of the American genius of disillusion.

Meanwhile *Crusade* should be enjoyed thoroughly, for it is a novel of distinction, the writing of which has resulted in a blend of poetic expression and artistic sincerity, strengthened and enhanced by the labor that has gone to the fashioning of the historical background.

A Chronicle of Travel

"Three Journeys" by Viscountess Cave; Thomas Nelson, Toronto; price, \$4.50.

BY JEAN GRAHAM

THE author of this book is a born traveller, who cares not what discomforts she may encounter. Her desire is that of the Tramp Royal: "For to see and to admire and to behold this world so wide."

The first journey undertaken is to East Africa, where Zanzibar unfolds a pageant of glorious color for their enlightenment. This East Indian diary arose out of a journey to Zanzibar in 1901. At that time Lady Cave's brother, General Sir Lloyd Mathews, was the First Minister of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and her husband's brother, Sir Basil Cave, was the British Consul. Consequently, Viscountess Cave was offered every opportunity to see Zanzibar, and she describes with a light and brilliant touch the natural beauty of the country and the hospitality of its inhabitants. Zanzibar became a land of friends to this genial traveller, who was laden with gifts as she departed.

In August, 1919, a Commission consisting of Viscount Cave, Lord Chalmers, Captain Howitt, and the Viscountess Cave (as unofficial member) went out to Rhodesia to inquire into certain affairs of the Bristol South Africa Company. The beauty of the veldt country appealed greatly to the writer, who tells us:—

"Parts of this country are as green as England or greener, and then for miles come yellow scorched lands; there is such a fascination about it that you feel you must let nothing escape your notice. You are always expecting something to happen, until presently comes the soft, blue velvet night." The visit to the grave of Cecil Rhodes is one of great interest to the travellers, who are deeply impressed with that grave in the Matopo Hills, and the simple inscription. The writer adds: "No date because he is for all time and the grave had been waiting for him from the beginning. When the Viscount and his sprightly wife sailed from South Africa, the latter declared: 'I have loved it all more than I can say. Its people most kind and the flowers heavenly.'"

In August, 1920, Viscount Cave, Lord Chancellor, and his wife set sail for Canada, on a visit which had an official aspect, as the former was the guest of honor of the Canadian Bar Association. The diarist had an interesting journey to Toronto and his this piquant item regarding their entertainment at Niagara Falls:

"Before lunch a truly delectable cocktail was brought in, called 'orange blossom'. It was everything I ever dreamed of in a cocktail; it began by smelling and tasting like a flower, and it went down cold and refreshing; but then came to you the thought, 'Is there more in this than meets the

eye? Is this a dry country or is it not?"

The Lord Chancellor and Lady Cave seem to have greatly enjoyed their visit to Canada, although many speeches were demanded of the former. Government House, Toronto, comes in for its share of admiration, but the greatest enthusiasm was reserved for Niagara Falls. Witty, sympathetic and keenly observant, the Viscountess Cave makes an ideal traveller and turns even mosquitoes into a source of merriment. May she make many more journeys and tell the public of them.

An Untempered Critic

"Movements in Modern English Poetry and Prose"; by Sheard Vines; Humphrey Milford; Oxford University Press, Toronto; Price \$2.25.

BY PELHAM EDGAR

THIS book is derived mainly from lectures delivered at Kew University, Japan, and some hilarious misprints testify to the fact that it was also printed in that country. Here is a sample. "While Mr. W. W. Jacobs never ceased to supply the sedative that the literature of 'uplift' wass-itive po by demanding."

Mr. Vines was a former pupil at Oxford of Mr. G. S. Gordon, Merton Professor of English Literature, who contributes an introductory note to the volume. "He has drawn in this book one of the few maps obtainable of the English literary world at the present time, and has enriched his sketch with the running comment of an acutely interested observer who is himself in the general movement, and has either known or been a member of some of the groups which he describes. That the map is everywhere clear, that the soundings are all accurate, and all the currents correctly marked, he would probably be the last to pretend. The literary world in England was never active or more confused, more bent on exploration, or more uncertain of its routes."

This young critic lays about him with a birch-rod, and reputations crack like eggshells beneath his blows. It is all very amusing, but it requires a certain initiation to divine the centre from which he works. The key will be found in the section that has for subject criticism. Among the elders he is tolerant of Gosse and Saintsbury, enthusiastic for Raleigh, and emphatically so for Professor Grierson. Raleigh we must remember was one of the initiators of the eighteenth century revival, and to Grierson "is owed a great and insufficiently acknowledged debt for his labors among the 17th century metaphysical poets, and, as the latest schools of critics are turning more and more to these luminaries, he may be regarded as having laid a substantial part of the foundations of the age." The late Professor Ker's labors are gracefully acknowledged. "The Professors, though they may seem to the casual stranger to be living claustral and remote from the centre of movement, actually play a large part in the direction of these movements, and that not merely an unconscious part."

With the non-professional and younger group, Mr. Vines' contacts are more eager and active. Here again we note his anti-romantic, metaphysical and eighteenth century bias. He pokes plentiful fun at Messrs. Squire and Shanks and Middleton Murry, and the "London Mercury" set in general. If not pedants, they are mystagogues, and blunderingly set the claims of imagination and emotion above those of the reason. "The New Criterion" and "The Calendar" are his favored organs of critical opinion, and T. S. Eliot, Herbert Read, I. A. Richards and Aldous Huxley are exempt from error. He quotes Read with approval: "Science and poetry have but one ideal, which is the satisfaction of the reason."

"Metaphysical poetry is determined logically; its emotion is a joy that comes with the triumph of the reason, and is not a simple instinctive ecstasy."

The first portion of the book deals with contemporary poetry. Here the reputations that most resoundingly crack are Yeats and Masefield. Blunden, Davies and de la Mare are the only Georgians who pass through the fire unscorched. Sassoon, Nichols and Graves are only mildly singed. Eliot's "Waste Land", that queer blending of Donne-like obliquity and Dryden directness, has the tough intellectual quality he admires.

We can discover Mr. Vines' perspective in criticism and poetry, but his mind seems strangely out of focus in his judgment of contemporary fiction. His treatment of this subject is fussy and confusing, and he rarely finds the central thing to say.

Out of English Folk Lore

"Trevy the River" by Leslie Reid; J. M. Dent and Sons, Toronto; 299 pages; \$2.00.

BY KATHERINE HALE

TO BRING a mythical figure to life and make him the hero of a modern novel is a difficult task, and fraught with dangers, but it has been successfully accomplished by an English writer, Leslie Reid, now a resident of Toronto, whose former books are "The Rector of Maliseet" and "Saltacres".

"Trevy the River" is based on a theme which would delight such a man as Algernon Blackwood. But in his hands, for he has gone deeper into occultism than Reid, the subject might have become a pagan poem rather than a novel.

There is, it seems, a century-old legend belonging to the West of England as to a river, "of no particular size or importance," known as Trevy—and a youth who was named for the river.

His mother was Jean Morrisson, a village girl, and his birth was a mystery. In the Foreword we are told that some old villagers in the valley tried to show that Trevy Morrisson, like Merlin, had no mortal father.

Others said that the river was his parent, and that he was endowed with webbed toes and gills in addition to lungs, and would touch nothing but river food. But while not altogether discarding legend or folklore, the author has made "Trevy the River" a mortal, if more than half-amphibious, youth who worshipped as his "true element" the stream by whose side he was born; and who made it his business to avoid the seeming realities of life.

In a series of normal, if picturesque, adventures—as a clerk in the old bookshop of a cathedral town, and then as a lackey in a great country house—the boy is led, through a mystic vision, to the source of the river and along its banks, in a pilgrimage which brings him step by step to the moment when he must avenge it of a wrong that is being planned in the averting of its tide. He then gives back his life to the power which he believes has called him into being.

The telling of the story is powerful and moving. It might so easily be vague and blurred. It might, through the chance for ultra-poetic treatment, have become artificial. Instead it is a clear and beautiful piece of work, lyric in places, exquisite in nature description and maintaining always the thread of a direct narrative which moves to its climax as inevitably as the river.

hi! hi!

The cars are getting it now.

Charlie Smith's new car has a high compression motor. Hi-er speed, hi-er hills on hi, and hi-er mileage.

There he goes now. Lookatim! Hey! Hi!

These high compression motors call for high compression gas — anti-knock fuel. If they don't get it, ping, ping. They have a knock all their own on the hills, even if the cylinders are clear of carbon.

So motorists have to learn about gasoline all over again.

And if they're wise they'll try them all until they find the best. That's the way to be sure.

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243

THE BOOKSHELF

But underneath lies passion—the passion of an Elemental for the undying forces of nature, desire for a lost union with these forces, and a Pan-ic impatience with the workings of men.

As he wanders among strange country types of early nineteenth century England, Trevy Morrisson is a half creature, but alone with the river he is completely alive. There are shimmering passages: "I swam below the surface close to the pebbly bottom, and the fish, phantoms of grey and green, made leisurely way for me. The faintly gleaming waters were a veil before my eyes, through which I peered unconcernedly and so made my way as one who has the right into a dim world ever new and ever restful."

The book is a refreshing interlude—not more strange than it is beautiful.

Stories of The Sea

BY JEAN GRAHAM

"Ecola", by Jacques Marmur; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Ltd., Toronto; \$2.00.

THESE three stories of adventure on the South Pacific Ocean have already been compared to Conrad's magical tales. Those who long ago became enamored of the narrative of Lord Jim's tragedy and the achievement of "Youth" will hardly believe in such critics. Wait, however, until you read these stories of the pathos of human endeavor in the face of the sea's power. The first story, "Ecola", is the most remarkable, and the old skipper, Peters, will recall to most of us the tragic old captain in Conrad's "The End of His Tether". Marmur does not possess Conrad's poignant sense of the unconquerable strength of the sea, that kinship with mysterious forces which we feel in such a story as "Victory". Like Conrad, Marmur is attracted by tragedy and conflict, as he says himself of Peters:—

"I saw in him and in the sea we both of us served a symbolism that embraced, perhaps only in my sentimental fancy, the whole of life. The sea, so tragically inexorable, so senseless and meaningless, as senseless and meaningless as life itself, yet so proud, so terribly powerful in its majesty."

The heroic toil of those who work at sea appeals constantly to this writer, who sees its futility also. "And the reward of their labor is the crying of the harbor gulls, the moaning of the channel buoy."

This is a volume which will be read—more than once by lovers of the true romance.

*
"The Mystery of Uncle Bollard", by H. De Vere Stacpoole, Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Ltd., Toronto; \$2.

THIS is a story of a life-long feud which ends in a fashion to satisfy poetic justice. Uncle Bollard, himself, is an admirable hero—blunt and straightforward—and a good hater, such as Dr. Johnson would have loved. His English nephew, Clyde, and a pretty girl, who makes an ideal sweetheart, help in the carrying out of Uncle Bollard's vengeance. There is a pearl mystery which means the

making of a fortune, and there is a murder of the discoverer of the pearl manufacture—all of which make for the entertainment of the reader. De Vere Stacpoole is never a bore, and this story is one of the best he has given us. It is a worthy companion of "The Blue Lagoon" and "The House of Crimson Shadows". San Francisco and the South Seas are the scenes of these adventures.

*
"Shanghai Jim", by Frank L. Packard; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Ltd., Toronto; \$2.00.

THIS volume consists of four short novels, complete in themselves. Each is a tale of the South or East, full of the mystery of the sea and the glamor of its power. From San Francisco to Singapore, the adventures range, with tales of pearl robbery, piracy and feuds which lead to murder. The villains are of the darkest type, capable of any crime, and possessed of a certain courage which makes for thrills. Of course the hero eventually wins the fair maiden and sees the villain borne off, a captive. There are no dull moments in these four narratives of crime on the high seas, and the reader finds himself grateful to the author who spins such yarns as only a lover of the sea could give us.

Literati

The MacMillan Company of Canada, for some years representatives in Canada of Mr. Alfred Knopf, of New York and London, have relinquished that agency. After June 1st the publications of Mr. Knopf may be secured from his new agents, Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co., 210 Victoria St., Toronto.

*
An interesting contribution of this season in the field of fiction is a fresh and realistic novel of the Pacific Coast entitled "Salvage All." The author Grace Jones Morgan, now a resident of California was born in Chatham, Ontario, and has lived also in British Columbia. The Canadian edition of this book will be handled by McClelland and Stewart.

*
Mr. Frank Hollings, of London, England, has announced an artistic reprint from the first edition of Charles Lamb's exquisite little romance, *The Tale of Rosamund Gray and Old Blind Margaret*, from the Golden Cockerel Press, with an "Emery Walker" photograph of frontispiece after the early portrait by Hancock 1798, and an introduction by R. Brimley Johnson, who finds in Rosamund a dream-vision of every man's first love.

*
This little masterpiece of literature has been very generally overlooked; and it is certainly time that so perfect a romance should be offered us in a worthy and appropriate form.

The New Books

Fiction

The Youngest One, a novel by Katharine Haviland Taylor; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Toronto; \$2.00.

The Lowly Ducklings, a novel by Rupert Hughes; Harper-Mussons, Toronto; \$2.00.

But Gentlemen Marry Brunettes, a novel by Anita Loos; Boni & Liveright—MacLean & Smithers, Toronto; \$2.00.

Four-and-Twenty Blackbirds, a novel by Howard Vincent O'Brien; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.00.

Medicine, Sociology, Etc.,

"A Short History of Medicine," by Charles Singer; Oxford University Press, Toronto; \$2.25.

"The Elements of Crime," by Boris

Brasol; Oxford University Press, Toronto; \$5.00.

"Englishmen, Frenchmen, Spaniards," a study in comparative psychology by Salvador de Madariaga; Oxford University Press, Toronto; \$3.75.

Travel

"A Dawdle in Lombardy and Venice," by Ingils Sheldon-Williams; MacMillan, Toronto; 265 pages; \$3.00.

Miscellaneous

"Bait-casting," by William C. Vogt; Longmans, Green, Toronto; \$2.50.

MEDICINE

An Enemy of Nerves

IT IS doubtful if any quarter of a million dollars that is to be spent during the next three years will buy more for mankind than the fund of that amount devoted by Mr. Jeremiah Milbank to the study of infantile paralysis, as announced by Dr. William H. Park, of New York University. Not only is there the hope which Dr. Park suggests that remedies or preventives may be found, at least in part, for an increasingly destructive disease, but

there are sure to be by-products of the investigation in the shape of new facts about how the marvelous nervous machinery of the human body goes about its still more marvelous duties. Whatever may be the nature of the supposed germ of infantile paralysis, for that illusive organism is still unrecognized and its existence unproved, it is undoubtedly a vicious enemy, perhaps the most vicious known enemy, of the essential living units of the brain and the nerves.

Like the telephone instrument which it resembles in so many other ways, a living nerve cell is of no use by itself. It must be connected with other nerve cells, in the brain or scattered throughout the body. For these connections nature uses the long, wire-like projections which a powerful microscope shows spreading out from the nerve cells themselves. Somehow the germ of infantile paralysis destroys these nerve connections or renders them inoperative. It is still uncertain, as we understand it, whether the action of the disease is actually to ruin or kill the nerve cells

themselves, or whether it merely disconnects them from each other, as some mischievous boy might tear apart the thousand wires carefully soldered together on the back of a telephone switchboard. If that fact were known it might be easier to think of some way to cure the disease or to repair its ravages, and knowledge of that kind is one of the things hoped for from the searching scientific work which the new fund will make possible.

That nerve or brain damage done by infantile paralysis is not entirely irreparable is common knowledge. Re-education of nerves and muscles will accomplish much and many individuals apparently crippled forever have been restored in this way to useful, if somewhat hampered, lives. But repair is a poor second-best in the campaign plans of the modern physician. What he demands is not even a cure, but a preventive. Dr. Park and his associates who will have the administration of the fund are hopeful and everyone will pray that they be not disappointed.—New York "Herald Tribune."

FUN

If a male goose we call a gander, A male moose must be a mander. If one who fails is a failure, Then one who quails is a quailure.

If a female duke is a duchess, A female spook must be a spuchess. If drinking too hard makes a drunkard, Then thinking too hard makes a thunkard.

—Boston Transcript.

Here lies the body of Samuel Crane Who ran a race with a speeding train. He reached the track, got near across, But Sam and his car were a total loss.

The sexton softly tolled his knell, Speeding Sam on his way to—well, If he'd only stopped to look and listen He'd be livin' now instead of missin'.

—Dallas Hurry Back News.

Much is to be said on both sides of the average political question—especially the inside.—Virginian-Pilot.

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My frame is the strongest under any automobile in the world; 7 inches deep with 3-inch flanges and seven cross members. In addition Auburn has reinforced my foundation with a sub frame from front to behind motor.

Parenthetically speaking—Auburn built me with the one purpose of pouring more enduring value into my construction than any other comparable Straight 8 closed car on the market. Auburn is using me to show the world how really good a car CAN be built so that the public will sit up and take notice of Auburn's progress. In other words, I am the bell sheep of the Auburn line, and the family that gets me gets MORE than money can begin to buy anywhere else.

My motor is the most powerful Straight Eight for its piston displacement of any built. It has Bohnalite pistons and Lynite rods. You know only the best have them—they in-

crease flexibility and save wear on the bearings. Also Lancaster balancer.

My ignition wires are not the ordinary kind that let current escape. They are insulated and ozone proof. That is a sample of the deluxe way in which I am put together in EVERY part.

And my ignition system is the famous Delco-Remy.

Now here is one of my special features, the Bijur chassis lubrication system that only Packard, Rolls Royce and myself have. One push of the foot and you oil 21 places. No dirty work. No uncertainty. No wonder I am able to stand up longer and perform better when I get such good service.

You'll wonder what makes me ride so comfortably; long wheelbase has much to do with it, also my low center of gravity (no side-sway) the way my weight is scientifically balanced has lots to do with it too—also the fact I have four Lovejoy hydraulic shock absorbers.

When it comes to stopping, you will learn what BRAKES should be. Mine are four wheel internal expanding hydraulic, with compensating cylinder. And my brake drums have an extra ridge around them to make them keep their true shape. 20,000 miles without

adjustment is not unusual with my brakes.

When you get in to DRIVE me, you will sit at the most comfortable angle you ever sat in, in any car. The gear shift lever is only about an inch from your hand. "Finger tip" control is what I call it. Instead of scuffing your shoe searching for the starter button, it's conveniently on the instrument board. If you ever stop my motor on a hill, you'll appreciate this starter button, believe me! And all my pedals are rubber covered to protect the wife's shoes.

My upholstery is of the finest (comparison with \$5000.00 cars proves it) and my cushions have genuine curled hair and deluxe springs. That's why you feel so relaxed.

Am I egotistical and boastful?

No, I am really modest—because "you haven't heard nothing yet"—just get in and DRIVE me, then and only then can you know how much \$2355 can SAY and GIVE you in style, comfort, performance and endurance.

Remember—I don't ask to be compared to skimpy Eights, nor to even high priced Sixes (to outperform them is child's play) but compare ME to REAL automobiles of the most modern design and HIGH prices.

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THE MADONNA WITH THE LAUGHING CHILD
From The Mind of Leonardo da Vinci by Edward McCurdy, published by Jonathan Cape.



THE TOILET OF VENUS

From a work by the great Venetian painter, Jacopo Tintoretto, executed in 1543. It has lately been on exhibition in the Toronto Art Gallery under loan from the Durlacher Gallery, New York, and is notable for the singular modernity of its handling of flesh tints and atmosphere.

PEOPLE

The Ways of the Scot

THE name of the Scottish comedian, Graham Moffatt, on the title-page of a collection of Scottish stories is a guarantee of excellence, and Messrs. Valentine have been lucky to secure him as the compiler of the seventh volume in their library of books of humor, "The Pawky Scot", says John O'London's Weekly.

Inevitably the frugal habits of Aberdeen provide most of the laughs between these tartan covers. Here is a happy specimen:—

"A bride in the northern city received from the best man the present of an umbrella. As she did not care for the handle she decided to have the umbrella changed for one of the same value, but more to her taste. Without consulting the giver she personally approached the Union Street firm whose name was on the tag.

"The shop-keeper was all smiles. 'With pleasure, madam,' he said, unwrapping the parcel. But at sight of the umbrella his expression changed. 'I am sorry, madam, but this was not bought in our shop.' 'It must have been!' protested the bride. 'Why, your label is on it!'

"Yes, but that is only our tag for recovering."

"A canny Scot found himself beleaguered in New York during the Great War, his wife being still in Aberdeenshire.

"Why don't you go home to the wife, Sandy?" asked a friendly American. "What!" exclaimed Sandy, indignantly, 'wad ye hae me riskin' my life crossin' the Atlantic Ocean wi' a' thae murderin' submarines about? Na! Na! I've sent for the wife tae come to me."

It would appear, however, that frugality is not exclusive to Aberdeen:—

"As my native town might as well get her share of the cheap publicity, I have no scruples in telling this one. I recently delivered a lecture from the pulpit of a fashionable West-end church in Glasgow. In the course of my address I said:—

"At the performances of 'Buny Pulls the Strings' our audiences, even in Scotland, laugh when they see the country folks of sixty years ago putting half-pennies and pennies in the kirk plate. Yet a moment's thought would have shown them that owing to the tremendous depreciation in the purchasing power of money our grandfathers were really contributing sums equal to threepence and sixpence in our present money."

"When I entered the vestry after the service I discovered an elder seated at a table busily counting a mountain of coppers into shilling heaps. He looked sadly at me and said:—

"Eh, man! What a pity we took the collection before the sermon!"

Here are two little tales that, in different words, tell the same old story:—

"A canny couple from the North when on a visit to London took a journey in 'The Underground'. While descending in the lift the old man was looking at a notice which read 'Spitting strictly prohibited—penalty forty shillings,' when his wife whispered to him:—

"Eh, John! I think I'm guen to be sick."

"No' here, woman! no' here!" cried John. 'Look at the notice! It costs two pounds just to spit!'

Again:—

"A Scotsman wishing to join the police force in Birmingham, was asked by the Inspector: 'What would you do to disperse a crowd?'

"Weel," replied the Scot, 'I dinna

ken what ye wad dae in Birmingham, but if I were in Aberdeen, I'd pass round the hat!'

After meanness and whiskey, the Kirk—thus the orders of Scottish humor. Mr. Graham Moffatt has some good ecclesiastical stories to tell:—

"A member of a country kirk had been absent for two weeks on holiday. On his return he asked the beadle if they had got any further towards appointing a minister.

"Naw, mun!" replied the beadle, 'we've had twa student chieftains tryin' their hauns. The first was a big man and I'd hae been vexed if he'd got the kirk. Fortunately he closed the Bible wi' sic a bang that they said he was wantin' in reverence. The second was a wee chap, and I thoct he wad dae, so I gied him a hint, but, man, he overdid it—he closed the Bible sae slowly and reverently that the elders smelled popery. It was an awfu' peety, for his auld claes wad jist hae fitted me."

"At a Church annual Social the minister had taken for the subject of his address 'The Perfect Man'. Pausing after an eloquent passage he put this question to his audience: 'Has anyone here ever seen or heard of a perfect man?' After a thrilling silence, a little man stood up at the back and piped:—

"Yes, sir, I have!"

"You mean to tell me that you have seen or heard of a perfect man?" demanded the incredulous minister.

"I've never seen him, sir, but I'm tired hearin' about him," piped the voice.

"And who is he?"

"My wife's first man!"

Religion and thrift are often uneasy partners, as this amusing anecdote declares:—

"A Canadian farmer of Scottish extraction kept up the religious traditions of his race by reading each morning to his family and his field workers a consecutive chapter of the Bible. One fine day in the harvesting season, when time was precious, he struck the sixth chapter of 1st Chronicles, which consists of eighty-one verses of genealogical names. He droned on till he came to:—

"And Shallum begat Hilkiah and Hilkiah begat Azariah, and Azariah begat Seraiah, and Seraiah begat Jehozadak."

"There he paused and looked over the leaf.

"Weel, my freends," he said, 'they begat ane anither richt doon to the end o' the page, and a lang way ower on the ither side, so we'll jist leave them to it. Off wi' ye to yer work!'

We imagine that, as an actor, Mr. Graham Moffatt took particular joy in recalling this little story:—

"On a certain occasion the late Mr. Mackenzie Murdoch after a magnificent display of violin playing received a vociferous encore which was not confined to hand-clapping. The chairman rose indignantly and rang his bell for silence.

"Stop that whustlin', he shouted. 'And ye're no' permitted to kick oor new toon hall tae bits wi' yer muckle feet. If ye wants an encore I tell ye this: ye'll no' get Mr. Murdoch back by whustlin' on him. Artists is not dugs!'

"The oldest tinker in Scotland died recently, having tramped the country till he was nearly ninety.

"A Highland minister once tried to influence him. 'Have you ever been inside a kirk, Donald?' he asked.

"Naw! but I've seen the oosides o' mony a braw kirk.' 'Can you say the Lord's Prayer?' 'Naw! every man to his trade. Can you sooder (solder) a tin can?'

Marchioness of Aberdeen

EDINBURGH, capital city of Scotland, will soon confer the freedom of the city upon the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair. Thus a compliment will not only be paid to one of Scotland's most distinguished families, but a woman who for forty years has devoted most of her time to public work among women and children will be honored.

Lady Aberdeen is a descendant of Scottish Kings, and for thirty years she has been the president of the International Council of Women, an organization whose representatives are found in practically every country in the world. She was last in the United States two years ago. As a delegate to the International Council's meeting she spoke before the opening conference in Washington.

Ishbel Marjoribanks was still in her teens when she married John Campbell Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen, later elevated to a Marquisate. She had spent the greater part of her life at Gulsachan, the family home, in a remote part of Scotland at the head of a lively mountain stream twenty-odd miles from a railway or telegraph station. And here one day came young John Campbell Gordon on a tired pony, having lost his way in a strange country. It was, so runs the story, Miss Ishbel's first glimpse of her future husband. She was just 11 years old.

Last November Lord and Lady Aberdeen celebrated their golden wedding in London. King George and Queen Mary presented a golden vase to the couple and the Queen made a special gift of an antique ring to Lady Aberdeen. The tablecloth used at the large luncheon

given in celebration of the anniversary had belonged to Lord Aberdeen's great-grandfather, the fourth Earl of Aberdeen. At the end of the luncheon the cloth was signed by all the guests present, among whom were seven of the eight bridesmaids who had walked behind the young couple at the wedding ceremony fifty years before. Lady Aberdeen has long been one of the outstanding figures in society.

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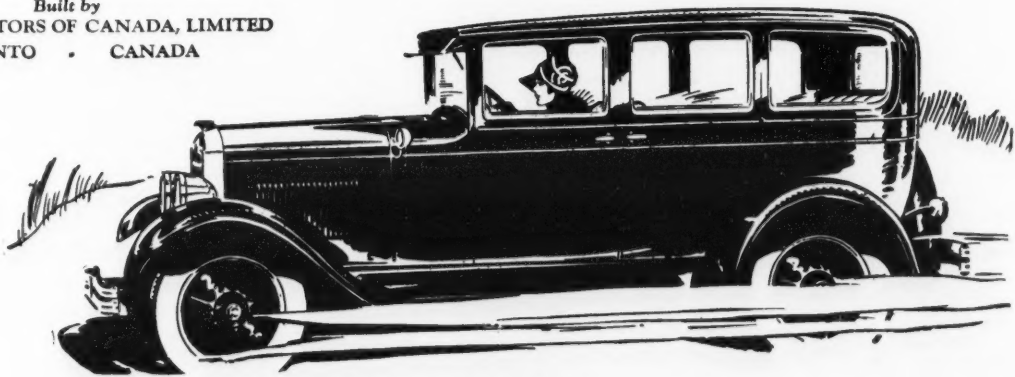
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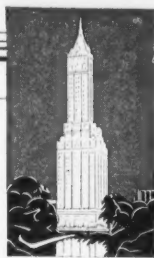
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PRAIRIE MONARCH FOR GREAT BRITAIN
The giant male Buffalo, known in his lifetime as "Samson," recently arrived at Wapping from Saskatchewan to be shown in connection with a travelling exhibition of Canadian products which will be seen throughout Great Britain.

Not only by reason of her marriage to a peer, but also by reason of her activities in national organizations the prospective burgess of Edinburgh has been more or less in the public eye. A busy wife and the mother of several children, Lady Aberdeen has nevertheless found

time for the public work in which she is still interested.

In 1886 Lord Aberdeen was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In carrying out the duties of this difficult office he was aided by the active participation of Lady Aberdeen in educational and industrial experiments. She was particularly interested in the Irish lace-makers and organized many schools where lace-making was taught and laces sold. At her own expense she supplied work to lace-makers and expert needlewomen. The beautiful things they made she gave as presents to her friends. She was one of the early workers in Ireland's fight against tuberculosis and has written and lectured in the cause of public health.

The Aberdeens were in Chicago working for Irish charities when they heard of Lord Aberdeen's appointment as Governor General of Canada. This was in 1893. For the next five years Lady Aberdeen was hostess at Rideau Hall in Ottawa, the official residence of Canada's Governor General. A visitor to Rideau Hall in those days recalls its chatelaine as a woman of acute intelligence, interested in many welfare projects. She sat at a business-like desk covered with papers, a typewriter close at hand.

As president of the International Council of Women, a federation of National Councils of Women of all countries, Lady Aberdeen has done pioneer work. Started more than thirty years ago with scanty funds and volunteer workers, the council has now matured into an organization drawing its members from thirty-six countries.

Each National Council of Women comprises within itself affiliated women's societies and local branches. And each National Council works with the International Council through standing committees on such matters as child welfare, peace and arbitration, education, laws relating to women, emigration, public health, traffic in women and children and temperance.

The quinquennial Council meeting at Christiania in 1920, the first one after the World War, brought together women from both belligerent and neutral nations. The task of guiding the conference fell to Lady Aberdeen. It was a difficult job. But she made the occasion, according to a woman who was there, an unforgettable experience.

Lady Aberdeen is co-author with her husband of "We Two," a spirited account of their eventful life.

OPINIONS

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But surely the oddest of all comments on the problem was the recommendation of the "Evening Standard" that "people should get out of the way of talking as though there were a mystery that is capable of solution." Edwin Drood, it is pointed out, was merely "somebody in a book, and at the point where the book came to an end he came to an end too." As if Dickens made up his plots, like Thackeray, as he went along, and had no idea how the book was going to end! There was another person called Falstaff who also came to an end, but we are still interested to know whether he did, or did not, "babble o' green fields." And equally we are interested to discover, if we can, what were Dickens' intentions for the last chapter of "Edwin Drood."

Behind Steel Doors

There Is Safety For Your Valuables

A Safety Deposit Box Costs Little To Rent

The Royal Bank of Canada

Why did you choose the plain old tin?

Grandfather smiles—"As a matter of fact, I didn't choose the plain old tin at all, I chose the grand old contents. And that, my dear, is a very good principle to follow through life.

It's many years since I first discovered the wonderful qualities of Craven and I've never found its smoothness or flavour vary one bit."

It's an open secret that Craven's rich, old-fashioned goodness is due to its being cured and matured in the traditional slow and costly manner.

Sir James Barrie says—"It is a tobacco to live for."

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There's pore-dirt deep in EVERY face—but watch this pink cream roll it free!



Every inch of air, says the Weather Bureau, is alive with millions of tiny specks of soot. Motor puffs, chimney smoke, dusty streets—no one escapes!



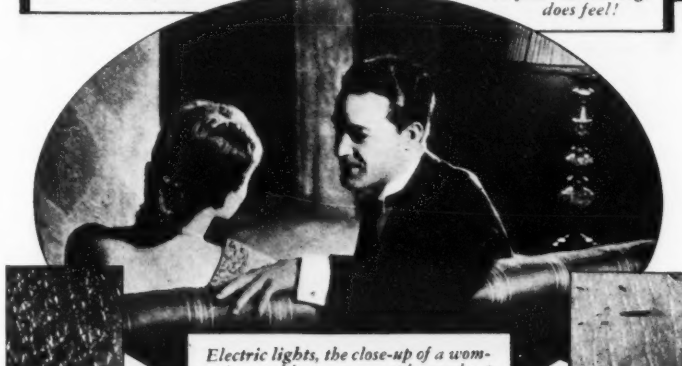
Even indoors, as you can see in a ray of sunlight, this rain of dust goes on. It falls onto your face. Works into the pores. Gets jammed down deep UNDER the skin.



Washing can't budge pore-dirt. But scoop a little Pompeian Massage Cream from the jar. Notice the color as you rub it into the skin... clean pink!



A two-minute massage. Out rolls the dried cream, gray with pore-dirt that hid in your face! Boy, how fine that massage does feel!



Electric lights, the close-up of a woman's searching eyes... yet be need not worry. You step out tonight with a face really clean! Pompeian is 60 cents at any drug counter—but you're welcome to test it free! Send the coupon now!

Photograph taken under lens of microscope showing texture of skin before using Pompeian.

After using Pompeian. Note dried pellets of cream, dark with pore-dirt rolled free.

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Gentlemen: Please send me a free trial tube of Pompeian Massage Cream... enough for two cleansing, invigorating facial massages.

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Picture of a man about to



drive a car faster than he ever has before

He's about to try out a Flying Cloud of 1929, this man you see here.

He's going to drive a motor car faster than he ever has before.

There are a lot of reasons why he'll go so fast.

It won't be simply because this Flying Cloud will easily hit a higher speed than any car he ever owned.

But he can step on the gas and the front end won't shiver when the speedometer flicks from seventy up.

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If you don't believe it, here's what you can do...

Come down and take the place of the man in the picture. Make a Flying Cloud of 1929 do all the things we've talked about.

In your hands, she'll travel faster than any other car at the price—and faster than a lot of those that sell for more. Tackle the highest hills and the roughest roads you know. Open up the throttle on the longest straight stretch you can find.

1929 REO FLYING CLOUDS
REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Michigan

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY



THE TOILET OF VENUS
From a work by the great Venetian painter, Jacopo Tintoretto, executed in 1547. It has lately been on exhibition in the Toronto Art Gallery under loan from the Durlacher Gallery, New York, and is notable for the singular modernity of its handling of flesh tints and atmosphere.

PEOPLE

The Ways of the Scot

THE name of the Scottish comedian, Graham Moffatt, on the title-page of a collection of Scottish stories is a guarantee of excellence, and Messrs. Valentine have been lucky to secure him as the compiler of the seventh volume in their library of books of humor, "The Pawky Scot", says John O'London's Weekly.

Inevitably the frugal habits of Aberdeen provide most of the laughs between these tartan covers. Here is a happy specimen:—

"A bride in the northern city received from the best man the present of an umbrella. As she did not care for the handle she decided to have the umbrella changed for one of the same value, but more to her taste. Without consulting the giver she personally approached the Union Street firm whose name was on the tag.

"The shop-keeper was all smiles. 'With pleasure, madam,' he said, unwrapping the parcel. But at sight of the umbrella his expression changed. 'I am sorry, madam, but this was not bought in our shop.' 'It must have been!' protested the bride. 'Why, your label is on it!'

"Yes, but that is only our tag for recovering."

"A canny Scot found himself beleaguered in New York during the Great War, his wife being still in Aberdeenshire.

"Why don't you go home to the wife, Sandy?" asked a friendly American.

"What!" exclaimed Sandy, indignantly, 'wad ye hae me riskin' my life crossin' the Atlantic Ocean wi' a' thae murderin' submarines aboot? Na! Na! I've sent for the wife tae come to me!'

It would appear, however, that frugality is not exclusive to Aberdeen:—

"As my native town might as well get her share of the cheap publicity, I have no scruples in telling this one. I recently delivered a lecture from the pulpit of a fashionable West-end church in Glasgow. In the course of my address I said:—

"At the performances of 'Buntie Pulls the Strings' our audiences, even in Scotland, laugh when they see the country folks of sixty years ago putting half-pennies and pennies in the kirk plate. Yet a moment's thought would have shown them that owing to the tremendous depreciation in the purchasing power of money our grandfathers were really contributing sums equal to threepence and sixpence in our present money."

"When I entered the vestry after the service I discovered an elder seated at a table busily counting a mountain of coppers into shilling heaps. He looked sadly at me and said:—

"Eh, man! What a pity we took the collection before the sermon."

Here are two little tales that, in different words, tell the same old story:—

"A canny couple from the North when on a visit to London took a journey in 'The Underground'. While descending in the lift the old man was looking at a notice which read 'Spitting strictly prohibited—penalty forty shillings,' when his wife whispered to him:—

"Eh, John! I think I'm gaen to be sick."

"No' here, woman! no' here!" cried John. 'Look at the notice! It costs two pounds just to spit!'

Again:—

"A Scotsman wishing to join the police force in Birmingham, was asked by the Inspector: 'What would you do to disperse a crowd?'

"Weel," replied the Scot, 'I dinna

ken what ye wad dae in Birmingham, but if I were in Aberdeen, I'd pass round the hat."

After meanness and whiskey, the Kirk—thus the orders of Scottish humor. Mr. Graham Moffatt has some good ecclesiastical stories to tell:—

"A member of a country kirk had been absent for two weeks on holiday. On his return he asked the beadle if they had got any further towards appointing a minister.

"Naw, mun!" replied the beadle, 'we've had twa student chieftains tryin' their hauns. The first was a big man and I'd hae been vexed if he'd got the kirk. Fortunately he closed the Bible wi' sic a bang that they said he was wantin' in reverence. The second was a wee chap, and I thocht he wad dae, so I gied him a hint, but, man, he overdid it—he closed the Bible sae slowly and reverently that the elders smelled popery. It was an awfu' peety, for his auld claes wad jist hae fitted me!'

"At a Church annual Social the minister had taken for the subject of his address 'The Perfect Man'. Pausing after an eloquent passage he put this question to his audience: 'Has anyone here ever seen or heard of a perfect man?' After a thrilling silence, a little man stood up at the back and piped:—

"Yes, sir, I have!"

"You mean to tell me that you have seen or heard of a perfect man?" demanded the incredulous minister.

"I've never seen him, sir, but I'm tired hearin' aboot him," piped the voice.

"And who is he?"

"My wife's first man!"

Religion and thrift are often uneasy partners, as this amusing anecdote declares:—

"A Canadian farmer of Scottish extraction kept up the religious traditions of his race by reading each morning to his family and his field workers a consecutive chapter of the Bible. One fine day in the harvesting season, when time was precious, he struck the sixth chapter of 1st Chronicles, which consists of eighty-one verses of genealogical names. He droned on till he came to:—

"And Shallum begat Hilkiah and Hilkiah begat Azariah, and Azariah begat Seraiah, and Seraiah begat Jehozadak."

"There he paused and looked over the leaf.

"Weel, my friends," he said, 'they begat ane anither right down to the end o' the page, and a lang way ower on the ither side, so we'll jist leave them to it. Off wi' ye to yer wark!'

We imagine that, as an actor, Mr. Graham Moffatt took particular joy in recalling this little story:—

"On a certain occasion the late Mr. Mackenzie Murdoch after a magnificent display of violin playing received a vociferous encore which was not confined to hand-clapping. The chairman rose indignantly and rang his bell for silence.

"Stop that whustlin', he shouted. 'And ye're no' permitted to kick oor new toon hall tae bits wi' yer muckle feet. If ye wants an encore I tell ye this: ye'll no' get Mr. Murdoch back by whustlin' on him. Artists is not dug!'

"The oldest tinker in Scotland died recently, having tramped the country till he was nearly ninety.

"A Highland minister once tried to influence him. 'Have you ever been inside a kirk, Donald?' he asked.

"Naw! but I've seen the outsidies o' mony a braw kirk.' 'Can you say the Lord's Prayer?' 'Naw! every man to his trade. Can you sooder (solder) a tin can?'

Marchioness of Aberdeen

EDINBURGH, capital city of Scotland, will soon confer the freedom of the city upon the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair. Thus a compliment will not only be paid to one of Scotland's most distinguished families, but a woman who for forty years has devoted most of her time to public work among women and children will be honored.

Lady Aberdeen is a descendant of Scottish Kings, and for thirty years she has been the president of the International Council of Women, an organization whose representatives are found in practically every country in the world. She was last in the United States two years ago. As a delegate to the International Council's meeting she spoke before the opening conference in Washington.

Ishbel Marjoribanks was still in her teens when she married John Campbell Gordon, seventh Earl of Aberdeen, later elevated to a Marquisate. She had spent the greater part of her life at Guisachan, the family home, in a remote part of Scotland at the head of a lively mountain stream twenty-odd miles from a railway or telegraph station. And here one day came young John Campbell Gordon on a tired pony, having lost his way in a strange country. It was, so runs the story, Miss Ishbel's first glimpse of her future husband. She was just 11 years old.

Last November Lord and Lady Aberdeen celebrated their golden wedding in London. King George and Queen Mary presented a golden vase to the couple and the Queen made a special gift of an antique ring to Lady Aberdeen. The tablecloth used at the large luncheon

given in celebration of the anniversary had belonged to Lord Aberdeen's great-grandfather, the fourth Earl of Aberdeen. At the end of the luncheon the cloth was signed by all the guests present, among whom were seven of the eight bridesmaids who had walked behind the young couple at the wedding ceremony fifty years before. Lady Aberdeen has long been one of the outstanding figures in society.

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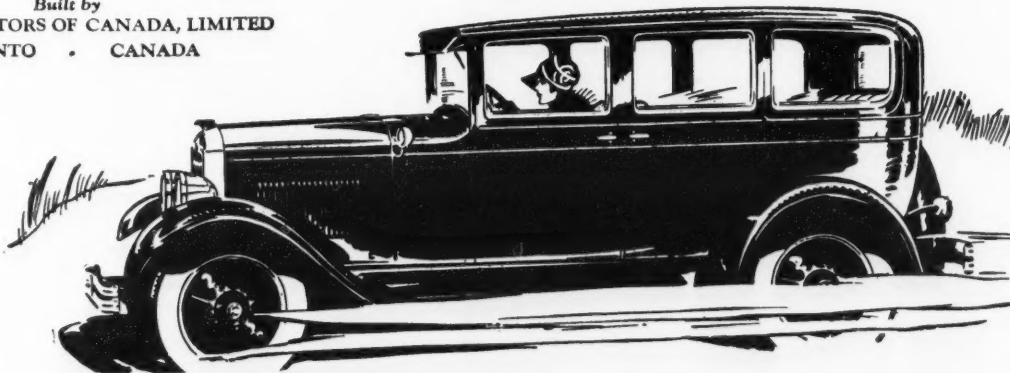
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SHERRY - NETHERLAND

FIFTH AVENUE at 59TH STREET, NEW YORK



PRAIRIE MONARCH FOR GREAT BRITAIN
The giant male Buffalo, known in his lifetime as "Samson," recently arrived at Wapping from Saskatchewan to be shown in connection with a travelling exhibition of Canadian products which will be seen throughout Great Britain.

Not only by reason of her marriage to a peer, but also by reason of her activities in national organizations the prospective burgess of Edinburgh has been more or less in the public eye. A busy wife and the mother of several children, Lady Aberdeen has nevertheless found

time for the public work in which she is still interested.

In 1886 Lord Aberdeen was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In carrying out the duties of this difficult office he was aided by the active participation of Lady Aberdeen in educational and industrial experiments. She was particularly interested in the Irish lace-makers and organized many schools where lace-making was taught and laces sold. At her own expense she supplied work to lace-makers and expert needlewomen. The beautiful things they made she gave as presents to her friends. She was one of the early workers in Ireland's fight against tuberculosis and has written and lectured in the cause of public health.

The Aberdeens were in Chicago working for Irish charities when they heard of Lord Aberdeen's appointment as Governor General of Canada. This was in 1893. For the next five years Lady Aberdeen was hostess at Rideau Hall in Ottawa, the official residence of Canada's Governor General. A visitor to Rideau Hall in those days recalls its chatelaine as a woman of acute intelligence, interested in many welfare projects. She sat at a business-like desk covered with papers, a typewriter close at hand.

As president of the International Council of Women, a federation of National Councils of Women of all countries, Lady Aberdeen has done pioneer work. Started more than thirty years ago with scanty funds and volunteer workers, the council has now matured into an organization drawing its members from thirty-six countries.

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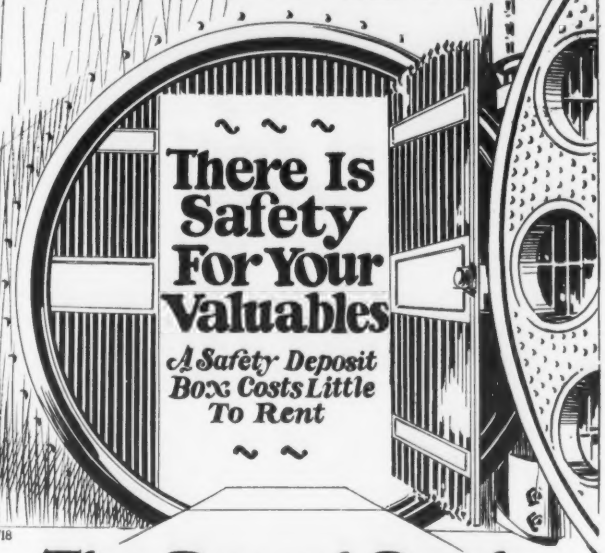
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Behind Steel Doors



The Royal Bank of Canada

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Grandfather smiles—"As a matter of fact, I didn't choose the plain old tin at all, I chose the grand old contents. And that, my dear, is a very good principle to follow through life.

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Sir James Barrie says — "It is a tobacco to live for."

IMPORTED FROM LONDON
2 ozs. 50c. 4 ozs. \$1.00

Craven
Mixture Tobacco

IN 'THE PLAIN OLD TIN'

Made by Carreras Ltd., London, England. Est 1788



Picture of a man about to



drive a car faster than he ever has before

He's about to try out a Flying Cloud of 1929, this man you see here.

He's going to drive a motor car faster than he ever has before.

There are a lot of reasons why he'll go so fast.

It won't be simply because this Flying Cloud will easily hit a higher speed than any car he ever owned.

But he can step on the gas and the front end won't shiver when the speedometer flicks from seventy up.

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And if he wants to pass a car ahead, he'll learn a few things about acceleration that aren't taught by most automobiles.

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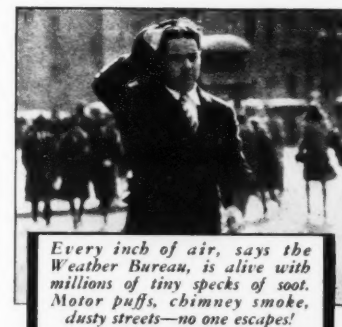
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REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Lansing, Michigan

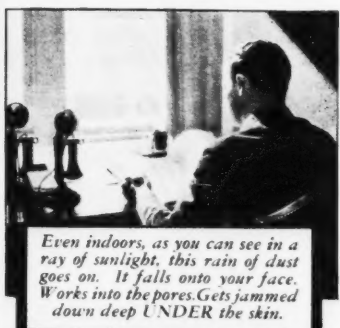
REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY

"Good-bye" now ... to Half-Clean Faces

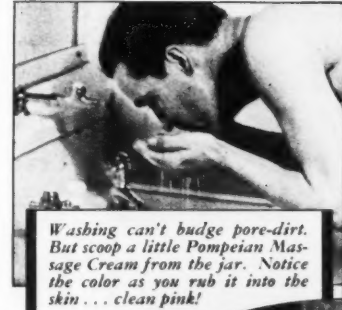
There's pore-dirt deep in EVERY face—but watch this pink cream roll it free!



Every inch of air, says the Weather Bureau, is alive with millions of tiny specks of soot. Motor puffs, chimney smoke, dusty streets—no one escapes!



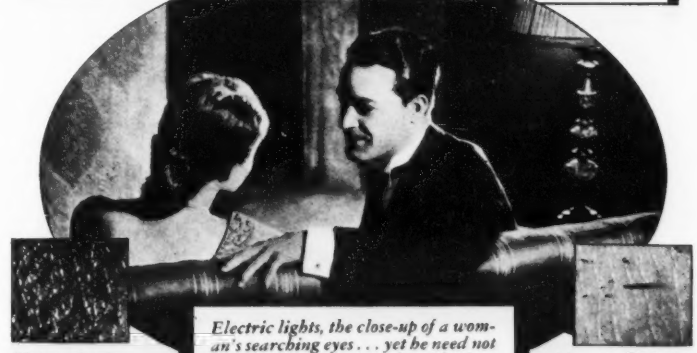
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Photograph taken under lens of microscope showing in time of skin before using Pompeian.

After using Pompeian. Note dried pellets of cream dark with pore-dirt rolled free.

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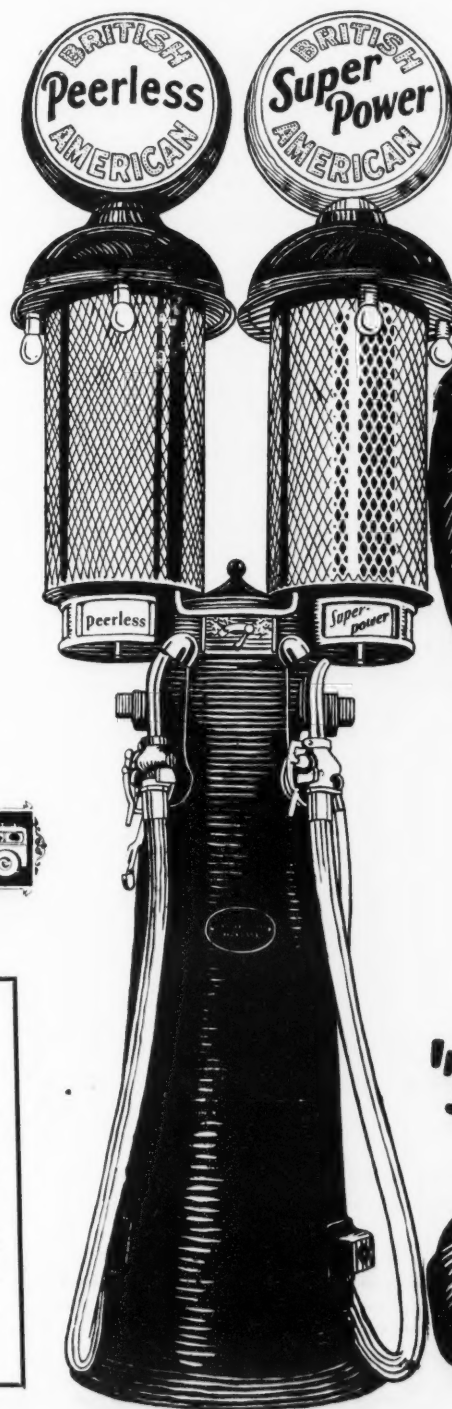
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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 2, 1928

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

The Menace to the Northland

Shadow of Catastrophe Hovers over Huge Region in Northern Ontario—Drastic Measures Suggested to Prevent Recurrence of Conflagration of 1922—Fire Only Useful Weapon to Combat Fire—Seasonal Variation Adds to Imminence of Peril

By F. NEWTON WHITE

WHETHER or not the Hon. Wm. Finlayson's remarks at his Sudbury convention some time ago regarding the fire menace to Ontario's clay-belt settlement along the Transcontinental from Hearst to Cochrane were meant to receive the publicity they did, the fact remains that the calling of public attention to existing conditions "up North" and to the forest fire situation generally, was, or should be, made to do a very valuable service.

Perhaps too, his plain speaking and blunt denunciation was in itself unique, a healthy and entirely welcome change from the usual departmental patter of high states of efficiency; 192—record pointed out with pride; the fire menace conquered (re-conquered?); and so on, which at times occasions us Northerners pain. All that Mr. Finlayson said was the absolute truth, and none are in a better position to judge than those who have passed through the worst fire occurrences which have afflicted the country north of North Bay at intervals in the last twenty years, and especially the one so fresh in the public memory—the so-called "Haileybury" Fire of 1922. There is, however, more to the situation than Mr. Finlayson seems to have stated or is generally recognized.

The fact of the matter is that the long narrow ribbon of settled or partly settled territory from and around Hearst, past Kapuskasing and Cochrane, to Brower, the last settlement in Ontario; yes, and on past La Reine, the first settlement in Quebec, right through the Quebec Abitibi down to Senneterre, on the Bell River, 110 miles east from the boundary; not to speak of what is probably the worst fire-trap of all, the T. & N. O. Ry. between Cochrane and Porcupine Junction, has every chance of staging the largest and most disastrous fire in the history of forest fires in Canada, perhaps on the continent. The writer will try to show why, and explain that chance.

The Canadian National Transcontinental lines spans the southern part of the great clay lands of Northern Ontario and Northern Quebec that stretch away toward Hudson's Bay, and along its tracks partial settlement extends back from three to ten or twelve miles both north and south over a total distance, east of Hearst, of approximately three hundred miles, with the exception of about fifty miles immediately west of the Quebec boundary, the limits of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, and a few miles near Smooth Rock Falls not opened for settlement. With scarcely any exceptions the country is uniformly level in the main and slightly rolling in detail. Few outcrops of rock occur and these are but low ridges. The rivers and streams are generally slow and shallow and cut only a few feet below the average level.

In general the natural forest growth is predominantly spruce, mostly black spruce on the flats and mixed with poplar and birch on the slopes and the higher land. In the green bush the ground is covered with moss and humus to a depth varying from several inches to several feet. Muskeg areas occur in places, more frequently as you travel east. At the present time the surface conditions, apart from the timber limits, may be classed in four main types, cleared, slash, burned over, and green virgin timber. The cleared areas are the least of the total, and probably the largest proportion of the area is in slash and windfall, with burned over next and untouched green timber last. Again speaking generally, these different areas are scattered, by reason of the unavoidable haphazard of settlement, over the whole territory like the patches in a crazy-work quilt. If a map could be constructed showing these types in colors, it would be seen that clearing touches burn, and burn—slash, and slash—windfall, or burn or clearing again, and bear in mind that clearings in a bush country help fires rather than retard them.

In other words, and summarizing, having no natural barriers such as large bodies of water, deep ravines, or high rock ranges, to the progress of fire, and having sufficient open spaces in the clearings and burns to give

access to wind, and with a continuous spread of fire-carrying material ready to ignite the remaining green timber, that three hundred mile stretch, under the right conditions, is one long train of inflammability.

Outside of the North, the popular opinion is that slash left from lumbering or pulpwood operations causes the bad fires, and in terms of trees and forest growth this is true enough, but in the part of the North in question where the remaining and future growth has no significance whatever, we are concerned only with human life. The slash fire is spectacular and awe inspiring, and provides fine material for well-meaning fire protective propaganda in film and photo. It seldom destroys farms or settlements and more seldom still—lives. The deadly, ghastly enemy of the North country is the dreaded combination of ground burn and the ignition of everything above ground—slash, underbrush and whole trees; miles of country one black roaring madness, and not a flame to be seen!

Such a conflagration, caused and fanned by high wind, turns day to night, and chokes and blinds all power of fight and flight from its victims. As a matter of cold fact, slash up to two or three years old tends to prevent ground burn by the same principle by which a mulch of straw holds moisture to the surface in your garden. If you doubt this, ask any woodsman how often he has seen a ground and a slash fire occur at the same time on the same ground. Strange too as it may seem the worst danger, where life is concerned, comes from land already burned over once.

This is not an attempt to minimize the danger from slash, but rather to show that the disposal of slash alone can effect but a negligible improvement to the grave conditions existing on these areas. It is in the humus, the "muck", in which the worst danger lies and which gives North country fires their deadly importance. Mr. Finlayson has very real cause for his fears.

The unfortunate part of the situation is that a fire of more or less large dimensions is almost an inevitable happening before the history of settlement on the clay-belt is fully written. Are you able to name any section of country in Canada, once forest covered and now cleared, that has not record or tradition of its "Big Fire"? This particular district carries a worse fire hazard than perhaps any other by reason of its peculiar condition of forest and ground inflammability, and the physical features before referred to, including its great size.

It is an undeniable fact that in the North our weather follows a sort of rough cycle, especially as regards rainfall and humidity. For several years the North has had heavy rainfall and plenty of cool cloudy weather during the few months between break-up and freeze-up. By the same token, we are nearing the time for a few hot and dry seasons. Perhaps this coming summer will bring the drought, or the next, but it will come. Do not forget that the "splendid" record for fire detection and suppression in 1927, (Continued on Page 27)

GOLD & DROSS

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would appreciate it if you would give me your opinion of the first mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. bonds, series "A" of the United Grain Growers, Limited, as a safe buy.

—J. E. Oil Springs, Ont.

You can buy this issue with considerable confidence. Earnings of the company have been on an ascending scale for a number of years past and the prospects for further progress in this respect are encouraging. The bonds are secured by a first specific mortgage upon the fixed assets which are stated to be conservatively valued at \$6,250,000, and by a floating charge upon net current assets of more than \$2,250,000. The amount of the bond issue is \$3,750,000. Interest requirements on the bonds were earned 4.04 times in 1923, 4.31 times in 1924, 3.78 times in 1925, 5.28 times in 1926 and 5.64 times in 1927, so it is evident there is a good margin of safety as regards earnings.

A WONDERFUL BARGAIN?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

A friend of mine owns \$2,800 of stock in the Universal Tide Power Company and as he is in difficulties and needs to raise money at once, he is offering to sell me this stock for only \$1,000. It thus appears to be a bargain, but I know nothing of the company, other than what he has told me, and would like to have your advice first. A few months ago you saved me from making a bad investment.

—H. G. M., Toronto, Ont.

Here's where we save you again. The fact that your friend (?) paid \$2,800 for the stock does not constitute the slightest proof that it is worth \$1,000 today, or that it was ever worth the \$2,800 he paid. As a matter of fact, he is just trying to unload a rotten stock on to you. When he told you what a bargain he was offering, he probably omitted to mention that Mr. John A. Knowlton, treasurer of the Universal Tide Power Company, has lately been arrested on a charge of using the United States mails to defraud in connection with the promotion of this same stock.

The Universal Tide Power Company was organized in 1915 with an authorized capitalization of \$10,000,000 of common shares, par value \$1. After the organization of the company 6,000,000 of the shares were issued to Knowlton and the balance offered to the public at from \$1 to \$5 a share.

In September, 1922, subsequent to a hearing held by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, the company was barred from selling the stock in that state. Experts testified that the machines of the company had no



FRANCIS J. SAINT-PIERRE
Recently elected a Director of the Royal Securities Corporation Ltd. He was born at Chicoutimi in 1885, and educated there, and has been Manager of the French Department of the Royal Securities Corporation since 1918.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Hollinger Faces Facts

Company Clears the Air by Candid Statement at Annual Meeting—Enterprise Now on Even Keel

By J. A. McRAE

SHAREHOLDERS of Hollinger Consolidated and the public at large clamored for many months for information about Hollinger operations. At the annual meeting of the company, A. F. Brigham, general manager, fired a veritable broadside. "If you want it you shall have it" appears to have been the decision reached by Hollinger officials.

It is about a year since SATURDAY NIGHT entered into a relationship regarding disquieting factors in the Hollinger mine. Stress was placed upon the pitch or rake of mineralization, or the encroachment of the lean area gradually into the heart of the property from the west.

The rank and file of shareholders showed evident alarm. Heavy shareholders in authority, however, questioned the accuracy of the deductions presented in SATURDAY NIGHT. It may be better to trust that such questioning may have been less insincere than would appear to have been the case.

Less than a year from the date in question, it was interesting to find Mr. Brigham, general manager, standing before the shareholders at the annual meeting, confirming (Continued on Page 26)

Peace and Production

Disarmament Would Improve World's Standard by 5% to 10%—The Real Cost of War Preparations

By SIR JOSIAH STAMP, in Barron's Weekly, New York

PROVIDED the measure is not unwise from the point of view of security and international understanding, any reduction in expenditure on armaments has a greater effect upon the standard of living of the nation than any similar reduction on any other object. The total production of divisible and usable wealth which makes up the standard of life is reduced below what it might be by the potential but unborn production of all people engaged in making armaments and keeping up armies and navies and various military forces and their equipment.

Let me put it in this way: Supposing wars were unknown and the whole of the population was engaged in productive work. Then supposing suddenly wars were invented, and the instruction went forth that half a million people were to go and march to and fro to prepare themselves for war, and another half-million to make guns and armaments. The mass of production would shrink and diminish.

What happens in the case of disarmament is just the converse; it brings back the productive wealth by releasing all those who were devoting their energies to unproductive ends. The idea that the real cost of armaments is what is actually spent upon them (that is, what is actually drawn from national production for the support of the people in them) is fallacious.

The real cost is the suppressed production. I reckon that the result of disarmament would be a possible improvement in the world's standard of from 5 per cent. to 10 per cent., according to the circumstances of the particular country concerned. Thus, the economic case presents a very strong moral impulse for us to find a solution of the problem of the burden of armaments. I advocate the reduction of armaments down to very small defensive forces, but paying particular regard to geographical and imperial considerations. I am confident that a practical measure of further disarmament could be found consistent with security and every other kind of difficulty that may arise.

Turning to the economic position of Great Britain, industrial prosperity is returning by very slow degrees. Since the general strike in May, 1926, there has been better relationship between the partners in industry, and I am glad to say it is continuing. Soon after I became chairman of the London Midland & Scottish Railway I arranged informal conferences between the staff and the management with a view to increased efficiency and possible economies and the cultivation of good relationship between all ranks of the service. The experiment has already had good results. Some twenty local conferences have taken place, attended by about 5,000 delegates, representing about 200,000 of the employees, who heartily welcomed and unanimously endorsed the proposals at every meeting held.

During the few months the scheme has been in operation over 5,000 individual suggestions have been made. There has already been created throughout the service a new interest in the success of the railway, and a clearer apprehension by all of the difficulties that confront each separate section of the workers. There is in being a new sense of the value of team-work and a spirit of general good-will.

I have been asked whether I advocate short hours and high wages. I do, within the limits of economic possibility. The economic limit is that people cannot permanently take more real goods per hour of work than they themselves produce per hour of work. This is a piece of unescapable arithmetic which is frequently forgotten; the economist knows that you must have the right elasticity of demand for the increasing product.

So far as Britain is concerned I should hesitate to say that it is not possible to compete with countries where (Continued on Page 26)



WILLARD GARFIELD WESTON
President and Managing Director of George Weston, Limited, who is now a director of the William Paterson Biscuit and Confectionery Company of Brantford, as a result of a recent merger of the two companies.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



JOHN S. DOWLING
President of the William Paterson Biscuit and Confectionery Company of Brantford, a prominent figure in the merger of his company with that of George Weston, Limited, biscuit manufacturers, of Toronto.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Nova Scotia Progress

Analysis of Business Conditions and Achievements of Past Year Provide Cause for Optimism—Natural Products Show Increase of \$5,000,000—Outlook Generally Bright

PROSPERITY throughout Canada has by no means neglected the Provinces on the Atlantic seaboard. While the condition of the Maritime Provinces has for some time past been much to the fore in any discussion of the general Canadian situation, a somewhat misleading impression may have been created in the minds of inland Canadians, and much misinformation is swept away by the facts which tell the story of last year's accomplishments in Nova Scotia.

Comparing 1927 with 1926, every indication shows an improvement in conditions, business and otherwise. This has been brought about by better market conditions of the greater number of the natural resources of the Province. Foreign fish markets were easier than the year previous. The apple production, while not up to expectations, was a good average crop with a satisfactory return to the farmer over prices realized in previous years. The production of coal was an increase over the previous year, but unfortunately markets were slack. Lumber conditions also showed a slight improvement over the previous year. Most of the lumbering concerns have gone into the lath market, the Nova Scotia article being preferred in certain markets over its competitors. Gold mining advanced, and there are prospects of other mines being opened this present year. The salt deposits at Malagash were operated with more activity than the previous year. The value of the natural products of the Province increased by some \$5,000,000, as the following tabulation for three years will show:

	1925.	1926.	1927.
Fisheries	\$ 10,750,000	\$ 11,750,000	\$ 9,500,000
Minerals and Mineral Products	49,720,000	40,523,000	47,304,420
Manufactures, etc.	58,420,000	55,000,000	58,000,000
Building Materials, etc.	3,900,000	4,689,000	2,484,000
Farm Products, Live Stock	24,327,000	41,594,000	38,000,000
Forest Products	14,500,000	14,500,000	15,500,000
Game, Fish, etc.	827,000	364,000	360,000
Tourist Travel	8,100,000	7,709,000	11,344,000
Total	\$161,544,000	\$177,129,000	\$182,492,420

Conditions in the city of Halifax show considerable improvement. Comparatively speaking, building was fairly active, and while permits at the City Hall amounted to \$1,507,889, they did not include Government and other work which was carried on to a great extent. As a matter of fact, during the past 18 months, improvements to terminal facilities to over that amount have been expended. These include the completion of the immigration quarters, two new turn tables, repairs to piers at the north end, as well as improving and enlarging car delivery yards. The additions to Moirs, Limited, involving an outlay of some \$250,000 to \$400,000, was the largest building in commercial circles. Other building construction, however, was nearly double that amount. The outlook for building the present year is exceptionally good. At the present time construction work is going apace on the "Lord Nelson Hotel," which gives promise, considering its size, to be one of the finest in Eastern Canada, and will probably involve an outlay, when completed, with furnishings, etc., of \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000. The Canadian National Railways are also constructing a fine modern hotel in connection with a new passenger station at the Ocean Terminals. Press despatches have said this will mean an outlay of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. The construction of the proposed cold storage warehouse and necessary equipment for the port are expected this year. If present plans are carried out this will involve an expenditure of some \$2,000,000. It is also promised the extensive warehouses and plant of the Maritime Fish Corporation, Limited, which will be constructed within the port at Dartmouth will involve an outlay of \$200,000. Tenders will soon be asked for the construction of a fumigating plant in connection with the Railway Terminals, and there is agitation now on to have a bridge connecting Halifax and Dartmouth. Plans have not proceeded sufficiently far, however, to make any announcement in this respect.

The building permits for the past five years totalled as follows:—1923, \$378,709; 1924, \$731,209; 1925, \$1,035,645; 1926, \$764,498; 1927, \$1,507,889.

The water-front business on which Halifax depends to a goodly extent, showed quite an improvement over the previous year. Computing the gross tonnage, inwards and outwards—ocean-going only, gave increase of over 3,000,000 tons. A large portion of this, however, is called tonnage;

but while these boats previous to 1925 landed a small amount of cargo only, making the port principally for the purpose of landing passengers, they now leave fairly large quantities, that is, a thousand tons and upwards. During 1927, 1055 steamers made the port compared with 1012 the previous year, and the number of ships of 10,000 tons and over increased from 44 to 54. Freight tonnage of the port showed an increase of over 50,000 tons, the total amount being placed at 1,000,915, compared with 945,812 tons in 1926. Grain tonnage through the port is increasing. Owing to lack of facilities it was out of the grain shipping trade for some years, but since the elevator was completed the Fall of 1925, the amount of grain has doubled each season. It is expected some 6,000,000 bushels will be shipped through the port the present season.

The shipping tonnage for the past five years is as follows:—1923, \$8,308,915; 1924, \$9,727,612; 1925, \$11,720,849; 1926, \$11,151,670; 1927, \$13,167,839.

The exports and imports are increasing yearly. A substantial increase in both is shown in 1927 over 1926. For the past five years they totalled as follows:—

Exports:—1923, \$35,795,403; 1924, \$36,279,512; 1925, \$37,390,906; 1926, \$38,724,812; 1927, \$41,510,674.
Imports:—1923, \$24,237,109; 1924, \$24,902,726; 1925, \$26,312,829; 1926, \$26,092,509; 1927, \$32,005,769.

Tourist travel in Nova Scotia during the season of 1927 was 50% greater than in 1926, according to statistics published by the Provincial Government and resulting from records secured at points of entry. The number of tourists visiting the Province from June 1st to September 30th in 1927 was placed at 170,424, compared with 114,615 for the same period of 1926. There was an increase of 87.6% in the number of cars—the figures being 24,573 in 1927 compared with 13,092 in 1926. The value of the tourist travel, according to the Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, was placed at \$11,344,000 in 1927, compared with \$7,709,000 in 1926. Hotel accommodation throughout the Province is improving. It was recently announced that a hotel would be erected by the Canadian Pacific Railway at Digby this year which will tend to increase the business at that point. The building is of fine planning, fireproof structure and will occupy one of the best sites in the town. The additional accommodation at Halifax will also entice a greater number of visitors to the city. Consequently, the outlook for the tourist travel is very bright.

Bank clearings show considerable improvement over 1926—over \$10,000,000. By some, this is taken as a barometer of trade and gives indications of a considerable improvement in business. For the past five years they totalled as follows:—1923, \$152,328,563; 1924, \$148,486,327; 1925, \$153,508,814; 1926, \$150,899,492; 1927, \$160,507,889.

There is a noticeable optimistic feeling throughout the Province. During the past year representatives of capitalists have visited different points of the Province looking into prospects for the investment of capital. The development of water powers at different points has given an impetus to manufacturing and another paper mill will be added receiving its power from the newly developed Avon River Power near Windsor. The mill will be located at Hantsport. There are other indications of development at other points and the outlook for the present year is promising.

Placing the population of the Province at 525,000, it will be seen, per capita, the value of the natural resources, according to figures issued at Ottawa, compares more favourably in this Province than most of the Provinces of the Dominion.

"Is this a free translation?" asked a customer in a bookshop.
"No, sir," replied the clerk. "It will cost you two dollars."



A. B. IMRIE
Who has been appointed Manager of the new Regina Branch of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, establishment of which follows the taking over of the Saskatchewan Mortgage and Trust Corporation. Mr. Imrie has been connected with the Toronto General Trusts for more than two decades and for the past sixteen years has been estates officer for the Corporation.

Fraud Prevention

New Manitoba Act—Licenses
All Salesmen of Securities

MANITOBA'S Security Frauds Prevention Act, passed at the last session of the legislature, has now been proclaimed. Any person selling securities without a license may now be proceeded against. The act provides that heavy penalties may be imposed, ranging up to a maximum of \$1,000, in the case of persons, and of \$25,000,

in the case of companies.

Under the act prospective purchasers are entitled to see the salesman's license on request, and any salesman who fails to produce a license is presumed not to have any, and can be reported to the authorities.

W. R. Cottingham, K.C., chairman of the Manitoba Public Utility Board, has notified the chiefs of the city and

provincial police forces that all vendors of securities are required to take out licenses from the board, and requests co-operation of the police in seeing that the law is enforced.

GAGE, EVANS, SPENCER LIMITED

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All modern facilities for prompt and efficient execution of orders on all leading exchanges.

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NEW ISSUE

\$4,000,000

Montreal Apartments, Limited

5½% First (Closed) Mortgage 20-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

To be dated July 1st, 1928, maturing July 1st, 1948. Principal and semi-annual interest (January 1st and July 1st) payable in Canadian gold coin or its equivalent at any branch of the Bank of Montreal in Canada; or, at the holder's option, in United States gold coin or its equivalent at the Agency of the Bank of Montreal, New York, or in Sterling at the Bank of Montreal, London, England, at the rate of \$4.86 2/3 to £1. Coupon bonds, denominations \$1,000 and \$500, with privilege of registration as to principal. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Company on 30 days' notice at a premium of 5% up to and including July 1st, 1929, and thereafter up to and including July 1st, 1947, at a premium of 5% less ½ of 1% for each year or part of a year elapsed between July 1st, 1929, and the date of redemption, and after July 1st, 1947, without premium; in each case with accrued interest. The Company will assume United States Normal Income Tax up to 2%, and will refund Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and certain other State taxes as defined in the Trust Deed. Trustee: The Royal Trust Company.

CAPITALIZATION

(On completion of this financing)

	Authorized	Outstanding
5½% First Mortgage Bonds, due 1948 (this issue)	(Closed)	\$4,000,000
7% General Mortgage Bonds, due 1938	\$615,590	615,590
Common Stock, no par value	15,000 shs.	15,000 shs.

The Hon. P. R. DuTremblay, K.C., M.L.C., who owns all the share capital of the Company except directors' qualifying shares, has undertaken to purchase the equity in the properties to be mortgaged as security for these Bonds, and thereupon the payment of principal and interest of the Bonds, also the sinking fund and all covenants of the Trust Deed, will become his personal obligations.

Descriptive circular, copies of which will be supplied upon request, contains a letter from the Hon. P. R. DuTremblay, K.C., M.L.C., President of the Company, from which he summarizes:—

THE COMPANY: Montreal Apartments, Limited, incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec, having purchased the property and assets of Drummond Investment Company, Limited, will own by freehold title the following apartment blocks in Montreal, and the real estate on which they are situated:—

"The Chateau," an eleven storey building of reinforced concrete construction completed in 1926, containing 131 apartments, with a total of 926 rooms. From the standpoint of accommodation, exterior and interior finish and architectural design, the building is considered to be the finest apartment block in Canada. The property fronts on Sherbrooke and Mountain Streets, in the heart of the uptown residential section of the city.

The "Drummond" and "Drummond Court" Apartments, fronting on Stanley and Drummond Streets, in the same residential section as the "Chateau." The buildings consist of two ten-storey apartment blocks, completed in 1920 and 1924 respectively, divided by a private roadway. They are designed, constructed and equipped in accordance with the most modern practice in buildings of this type and contain a total of 191 apartments, divided into 1,316 rooms.

BOND ISSUE: Bonds will be secured by a first (closed) hypothec, mortgage and pledge on the properties above mentioned. The Trust Deed will contain provision for payment of a semi-annual sinking fund of 1% per annum (payable as to ½ of 1% semi-annually), commencing January 1st, 1931.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: The proceeds of these Bonds will be used for the retirement of \$1,828,000 6½% First Mortgage Bonds of Montreal Apartments, Limited, and approximately \$1,793,000 outstanding 6½% First Mortgage Bonds of Drummond Investment Company, Limited.

INSURANCE: Fire insurance now in force covering buildings and equipment amounts to \$4,200,000. In addition, Use and Occupancy insurance is carried to provide against possible interruption of operations.

VALUE OF ASSETS: Lands, buildings and equipment have a present value according to the certificate of Canadian Appraisal Company, Limited as at May 22nd, 1928, of \$6,920,000, as against \$4,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds to be outstanding—equivalent to approximately \$1,730 per \$1,000 First (Closed) Mortgage Bond.

EARNINGS: Consolidated net earnings of the combined properties, after deduction of operating and maintenance expenses and local taxes, and available for interest and depreciation, for the year ended December 31st, 1927, as certified by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, were \$382,691.

On the basis of signed leases in effect May 1st, 1928, Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons estimate that net earnings for the year ended May 1st, 1929, available for bond interest and depreciation—provided that leases expiring during that period are renewed at present rates and with the benefit of savings to be effected by the amalgamation, as estimated by the Hon. P. R. DuTremblay—should be as follows:—

Gross Revenue	\$655,385
Operating Expenses and Taxes	235,165
Net Earnings available for Bond Interest	\$420,220
As against annual First Mortgage Bond Interest of	\$220,000
—equivalent to 1.9 times annual interest requirement of this issue.	

GENERAL: Combined properties will be under the management of the Hon. P. R. DuTremblay, who has had many years' experience in operating large apartment blocks of this character (including these properties), and through anticipated administration and other economies to be effected by the amalgamation, operating and maintenance expenses should be materially reduced.

We offer these bonds for delivery if, as and when issued and received by us, and subject to approval by counsel of all proceedings, at—

97 and accrued interest, to yield over 5¾%

Royal Securities Corporation Limited

R. A. Daly & Co. Limited

Matthews & Company Limited

Hanson Bros. Incorporated

McLeod, Young, Weir & Co. Limited

The above statements are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

You Must Have Windows

which need protection from the sun in your Office, Factory, School, Store or Hospital.



are giving absolute satisfaction in many of our largest industrial plants, offices, schools, etc.

Something different—They exclude the sun but not the light.

Permit of ventilation and will give years of service at a very low cost.

Write for information

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Tents—Awnings—Flags—Tarpaulins

PETERBOROUGH — ONTARIO

Western Homes Ltd.

Mortgage Investments

Capital Subscribed \$2,917,000.00
Capital Paid up 1,101,178.75

As at Dec. 31st, 1927.

The Company's invested capital of over \$1,500,000.00 is secured by carefully selected mortgages on moderately priced city homes and well improved farms conservatively appraised at over \$2,500,000.00.



Sterling Appraisals are Reliable

They are reliable because they are made by qualified civil and mechanical engineers, architects, chartered accountants, and expert real estate valuers all working to the common end that each appraisal shall be a true and accurate valuation of the property for insurance or for investment security purposes.

Inquiries invited from Investment Bankers and from Insurance Brokers.

Sterling Appraisal Co., Limited

9 Wellington East, Toronto
Phone Elgin 5244

The Ontario Equitable

Life and Accident Insurance Co.
C. S. TWEED, President.

Head Office: Waterloo, Ontario

Assets (Dec. 31, 1927) \$ 4,447,655

Reserves 2,993,047

Insurance in force 36,733,795

DIVIDEND NUMBER 176

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

A dividend of 2% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 16th day of June, 1928, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of May, 1928.

Dated the 23rd day of May, 1928.

I. McVOR, Assistant-Treasurer.

C.I. COULTER & CO.

MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE

WE ARE EQUIPPED TO ANSWER ALL INQUIRIES AND TO EXECUTE ORDERS WITH INTELLIGENT CARE AND THE FULLEST CONSIDERATION FOR THE INTERESTS OF OUR CLIENTS

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THE ROYAL TRUST & EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Brooks Still "Works" Canada

Headquarters Moved to Montreal as Ontario is Abandoned in Favor of Quebec for Stock-Selling Activities—Securities of American Company Still Peddled Actively—Identical Methods Used as in Heyday of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd.—The Real Value of the Offering

IT WILL be of interest to many of our readers to learn that the elaborate offices of Brooks Securities, Limited, in Toronto have been closed and that Mr. Geo. Radike, President of the Company, is now in charge of the new Brooks Canadian headquarters in the Confederation Building, Montreal, with a portion of the office staff transferred from Toronto. This move on the part of Brooks was forecast in our columns recently when it was stated that O. J. Brooks was not through in Canada and that he was planning to operate a widespread stock-selling campaign with Montreal as Headquarters.

At the present time we understand that his famous sales organization, which at one time numbered from one hundred and fifty to two hundred members, has been very much disorganized, but a few salesmen still stick to the Brooks ship and are endeavouring from various points in Western Canada and the Province of Quebec to sell the stock of the American Company—Brooks Steam Motors Incorporated. Some of the sales offices in the West have been closed, notably the office in Winnipeg where a staff of about twenty salesmen formerly operated in the city and throughout the Province of Manitoba.

Other offices have been closed with the expectation on the part of Brooks of opening them again when conditions seem more propitious, while one or two others are still struggling along. It is a striking fact that no office is maintained in Toronto in spite of the fact that the company had a ten-year lease on an entire floor of a prominent office building, with seven years more to run, nor are any Brooks salesmen attempting to sell stock in the Province of Ontario, which Brooks has evidently decided to leave severely alone.

In fact Brooks has made several radical changes in certain of his well defined plans during the past few months.

His spacious offices in the Liberty Bank Building, Buffalo, were given up some time ago with the idea of establishing headquarters for Brooks Securities Incorporated in the city of Cleveland, but after a sojourn of a few weeks in the Ohio city this plan was also abandoned and Brooks returned to Buffalo, where the offices of Brooks Steam Motors Incorporated are located at the factory.

His executive staff has also suffered serious depletions; F. J. Tallmadge, a prominent business man of Detroit who became associated with Brooks in July, 1927, having severed his connections last December, and more recently Walter F. McCaleb, a well-known banker of Cleveland, announced that he was no longer connected with the Brooks' organizations.

According to the best figures available there are in Canada about 14,000 shareholders in Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, a company whose affairs are now in the hands of a committee headed by G. T. Clarkson, appointed Chairman by the Court. It is not known how many of these shareholders exchanged their stock in the Canadian Company for stock in the American Company, a "privilege" which was extended to them last summer, and it is not known how much stock of the American Company was sold in Canada last year when a vigorous campaign was conducted by

Brooks for that purpose in the Province of Quebec and in the West, but there is no doubt that a substantial number of Canadians are stock holders in the American Company either by exchange or through purchase. For that reason, and in view of the attempt which is being made to develop a widespread sale of the stock of the American Company in Canada, it is interesting to note the similarity of the methods used by Brooks in building up the hopes of the shareholders and the public in the American Company and the Canadian Company.

A striking illustration of this is furnished by taking a letter over the signature of O. J. Brooks under date of April 10, 1928, accompanying a notice of the annual meeting of the American company held in Buffalo on May 1, and comparing it with similar letters sent out in previous years to the shareholders of the Canadian company.

In regard to the American company he says under date of April 10, 1928: "We plan to put through an initial run of 10 Buses per week, and the production will naturally be increased as rapidly as possible."

Under date of December 6th, 1924, Mr. Brooks wrote to the shareholders of the Canadian company as follows: "A shipment of cars will be made on January 26th to our Australia representative, Mr. Robert W. McCulloch, who has recently constructed a large building for this purpose."

"Arrangements for further foreign shipments are being made which will lend great assistance in opening up a substantial market for our 1925 production. Our initial production of 200 cars is well under way for deliveries as follows:

January	20 cars
February	30 cars
March	40 cars
April	50 cars
May	60 cars
Total	200 cars

"During this time our second order for a large allotment will be under way for future deliveries."

The foregoing statement went to the confiding Canadian shareholders way back in December, 1924, and is quite positive, definite and specific. It says that a shipment of cars to Australia will be made on January 26th. This date was within 60 days of the date of the letter containing it and Mr. Brooks must have known whether or not preparations were really being made for such a shipment. As a matter of fact no Brooks Steamers were shipped to Australia on, before, or after that date, nor was the program of production carried out or even approximated as there were practically no cars turned out for several months after the writing of that letter. The statements regarding their foreign shipments and large allotments were thrown in for effect and good measure and had no basis in fact. It is not known what became of the large warehouse built in Australia especially for the reception of the shipment of cars which was to be made the next month.

In regard to the American company Mr. Brooks writes under date of April 10th, 1928:

"The assembling of further capital either by private or public offering

should be very easy as soon as the present Bus is completed and demonstrated."

"It has not yet been found necessary for this Company to offer for sale to the public in the States any stock."

In view of the fact that it is an American company with headquarters in Buffalo, it is not readily understood why the public in the States have not been favored with an opportunity to invest their money in this enterprise, while aggressive salesmen are taking it to the public in Canada. Brooks says that the assembling of capital should be very easy as soon as the present bus is completed and demonstrated. The history of the Canadian company shows that much more is needed than the assembling of capital in order to put the Brooks company across to success. Capital to the amount of about \$4,000,000 was assembled in Canada for the Brooks steamer, but Mr. Brooks has been the chief beneficiary, while Mr. Clarkson, the chairman of the board by order of the Court, has stated that in case of liquidation not more than 5 per cent. would be realized for the shareholders of the Canadian Company, to whom Brooks wrote under date of December 6, 1924:

"At this time there is no uncertainty; the matter of a big success for your company has been established. The Brooks steamer has received the acid test, finances are available, the ability of the management has been determined, in view of which we now ask and expect your absolute confidence and co-operation, which is the one important factor for all large successes."

Mr. Brooks did not hesitate to make statements for the purpose of instilling confidence and hope in the breasts of the shareholders, and on the strength of these statements he frankly asked for their confidence and co-operation. Later developments have amply disclosed that the statements were contrary to the facts.

In regard to the American company, Mr. Brooks says in his letter of April 10th, 1928:

"To shareholders who are anxious about the value of their investment, I would suggest that they use their best judgment at this time in carefully analyzing the following three important factors: The nature of the business and the merits of the product; financial ability; management. Your Board of Directors have no hesitancy in stating that, in their opinion, these three important factors can be easily determined, and that no good reason exists why the success of your company is not assured."

Mr. Brooks always seems ready to come forward with statements to remove any anxiety on the part of shareholders in regard to their investment.

The following is from a letter dated January 2nd, 1925, which Mr. Brooks sent to the shareholders of the Canadian company, and it is well to note that this was written just a few days after his letter of December 6th, 1924, in which he stated that a shipment to Australia would be made January 26th:

"Any existing doubt in the past can best be removed by production profits and dividends which are now assured in the opinion of all those who are in a position to know. The success of our last model has been established; we are now confronted with the problem of taking care of the demand for not only Canada but foreign countries. In our previous letter you received an announcement of our production program which is going ahead with all possible speed. All orders have been placed; our factory is increasing its efficiency and production each day, all of which should be most gratifying to the shareholders of Brooks Steam Motors, Limited."

In a letter over his signature dated August 3rd, 1926, Mr. Brooks made the following statement to the shareholders:

"We are pleased to inform you that our first commercial vehicle, a modern steam taxi, will be on the market during the present month and will be on display at all factory branches at the latter part of August. We are slightly ahead of our production program in this respect as a result of the satisfactory service our stock model sedan is giving in the hands of several taxi concerns, some of which are using Brooks Steamers exclusively."

That statement by Mr. Brooks, the President of the Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, was a bold and probably successful attempt to mislead the shareholders and to raise their hopes for the purpose of securing their

(Continued on Page 21)

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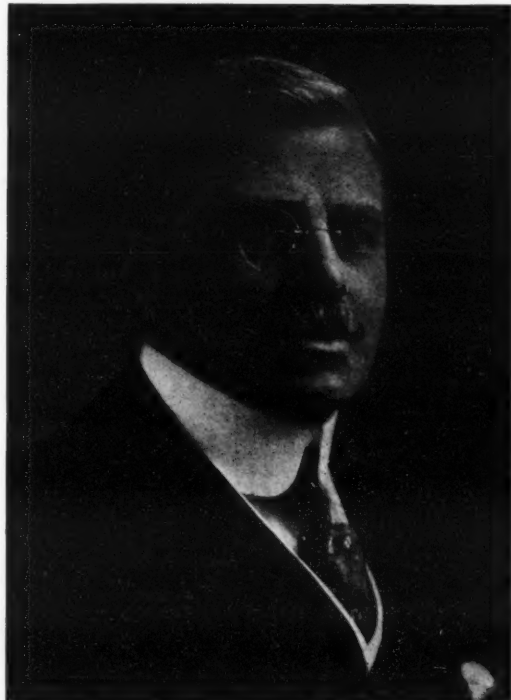
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F. G. DANIELS

Of Montreal, who has been elected President of the Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., following the retirement from that office of Sir Charles Gordon. Mr. Daniels joined the company in 1893 and has held the position of Managing Director for some years.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

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GOLD & DROSS

ST. LAWRENCE PAPER MILLS COMPANY
(Continued from Page 17)

dividend requirements will amount to \$570,000 annually, and to \$855,000 with \$14,250,000 of stock outstanding. Similarly, if and when the full authorized amount of \$19,000,000 of preferred stock is outstanding, dividend requirements will amount to \$1,140,000 annually.

On the basis of these estimates, therefore, it is evident that the net profits available for dividends on sales of but 135,000 tons annually will show a substantial margin over preferred dividend requirements, while a sale of 180,000 tons a year, the production figure to which it is proposed eventually to increase the capacity, will naturally increase the profits balance very substantially. Earnings on the common stock, when extensions are completed, are estimated at \$2.85 per share on the basis of the current prices for newsprint, which figure would be increased by 55 per cent. if \$5 a ton were to be added to the price of newsprint.

That the new company will be more favorably situated than the old to earn profits for shareholders can be seen from the fact that the old company, which had an annual output of only 90,000 tons, had interest, dividend and sinking fund requirements of over \$1,000,000 annually, while the new company, after increasing its earning capacity to 135,000 tons annually, will have dividend requirements, as I have said, of but \$855,000, which it estimates will be earned more than twice over. The new company, be it noted, has no funded debt.

The company's present pulpwood resources are estimated to total approximately 9,000,000 cords, which, with the pulpwood contracted for, are stated to be sufficient to last for at least forty years operating at the full capacity of 180,000 tons a year.

Two considerations of particular importance for a prospective investor are that the company is sponsored by an important international banking group, and that the board of directors is an exceptionally strong one, including such men as Sir Charles Gordon and Colonel Herbert Molson, of the Bank of Montreal, Mr. E. R. Wood of the Bank of Commerce and Brazilian Traction, and Mr. Noah Timmins, of Hollinger Mines.

ONTARIO BUILDING LTD. BONDS

Editor, Gold and Dross:
Would you kindly state the advisability of investing in a first mortgage bond of the Ontario Building, Limited, of Montreal? It is quoted as yielding 6½ per cent. for a fifteen-year term. Is it a good investment?

—G. A. L., Chatham, Ont.

The issue has a number of attractive features and I think should prove a satisfactory investment for you. The building is being put up to serve the needs of the Montreal clothing trades and is well located for this purpose on the southwest corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard and Ontario Street, this being right in the clothing trades district. The property has been valued by the Carswell Construction Company Limited, a good firm, at \$1,360,000, and the \$800,000 bond issue thus amounts to 58.82 per cent. of this valuation. The gross annual revenue is estimated by the Cradock Simpson Company, Limited, also a reputable firm, at \$156,000.

After allowing 10 per cent. for vacancies and deducting \$33,000 a year for management and maintenance, including municipal taxes, there remains a net annual revenue of \$107,400 on the basis of this estimate, which is equivalent to 2.06 times bond interest requirements. There thus appears to be a satisfactory margin of safety, as regards both valuation and earnings. There is to be a surety bond in the amount of \$300,000 guaranteeing the construction of the building free of liens and in accordance with specifications.

A good feature is the provision that an amount sufficient to cover bond interest, sinking fund, taxes and insurance, is to be paid to the trustee for the bondholders in monthly instalments during the life of these bonds. Lastly, the issue is sold and endorsed by an investment house of good standing and reputation.

TIP TOP TAILORS PREFERRED

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I am coming to you once more for advice. The fact that I have often come is a compliment to you because it indicates my confidence in your opinion.

A representative of R. A. Daly and Company was here today and almost persuaded me to buy some preferred stock in Tip Top Tailors. He recommended it highly from the standpoint of adequate security and excellent prospects. Had I cash in hand I might not have hesitated, but to buy this I would have to sell one of my bonds. I am enclosing a list of my holdings, which as you can see, is moderately extensive, and at present prices, I am getting a very low yield on several of these. I would appreciate your advice as to selling the one with the lowest yield and buying this preferred stock.

In view of the strength of your present holdings, I think you could well afford to dispose of one of your bonds, which is now giving you a small return on your money, and purchase the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares of Tip Top Tailors Limited, as you suggest. In my opinion this issue has considerable investment value, and in addition the convertible feature, which provides that each preferred share is convertible into two shares of common, up to May 1st, 1933, leads speculative attractiveness to the issue.

Tip Top Tailors Limited does the largest made-to-measure clothing business in Canada, its products being distributed through its own stores, now 34 in number, as well as through agencies all over Canada. The present management is remaining in control, and the growth of the business is apparent from the fact that sales were \$2,520,000 in 1925, \$3,010,000 in 1926 and \$3,420,000 in 1927.

Net earnings for the three years mentioned have shown striking increase ranging from \$138,000 in 1925 to \$274,000 in 1926 and \$447,000 last year. The net earnings for 1927, therefore, amounted to over four times the total annual dividend requirements of the preferred shares. The balance of the earnings available for dividends on the common stock, amounted to \$2.85 per share on the 120,000 shares of common stock now to be outstanding.

The fixed assets being acquired by the company including lands, buildings and equipment have recently been appraised and are carried on the company's books after depreciation at \$928,686. Net tangible assets available for the preferred shares as certified by the auditors amount to \$2,209,343, whereas the amount of this issue authorized and outstanding is \$1,500,000. Current assets are certified at \$1,426,000 as against current liabilities amount-



J. W. MITCHELL
Vice-President of Dominion Securities Corporation, who has become Vice-President of Willard's Chocolates, Limited, following the retirement of E. G. Robinson and J. D. Spackman as President and Vice-President respectively.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

ing to \$151,409, making a working capital ratio of over nine to one. Further safeguard is provided in that the company cannot declare any dividend on the common stock if by so doing the net current assets would be reduced to less than \$1,000,000, or the net tangible assets to less than \$2,100,000.

With the balance of your funds protected as they are, I would consider this to be an attractive investment for you.

2,500 SHARES FOR \$12.50

Editor, Gold and Dross:
I purchased five hundred shares of the Bennett Mining Co., Limited, at \$1.20 per share. I am now advised that work has discontinued on the property and that upon payment of \$12.50, I can secure 2,500 shares in the Bennett Pacaud Mining Co., Limited, at a par value of \$1 per share, no personal liability, and not subject to call. Please advise me if it would be worth while paying up this additional amount to secure the new stock or would it be throwing good money after bad.

—T. M. J., Belleville, Ont.

The new arrangement having been approved by shareholders I see no way out other than to exchange the shares of Bennett Mining Company for the more recently incorporated Bennett Pacaud, under which your client would have to pay \$12.50. I do not know whether the entire block of stock mentioned will ever be worth interest on the \$12.50 or not, but if that small amount will secure the 2,500 shares of Bennett-Pacaud mentioned, it might be well to pay it—even with the idea of then trying to dispose of the stock for whatever you can get.

I think you will find, however, that even after paying the \$12.50 your client will only receive an interim receipt—the actual scrip not to be delivered before the end of 1930. Anything might occur by that time. The properties held by the company are in the prospect stage and apparently of questionable or uncertain value.

AN ATTRACTIVE LONG-PULL STOCK

Editor, Gold and Dross:
What is the outlook, as you see it, for E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company common stock? Do you think it a good buy at the present time? I am recommended to buy it, but as I know little or nothing about stocks I would like to have your opinion. My friend who is recommending it says the company stands to gain a lot from its association with General Motors Corporation. Please explain what the association is and how du Pont will benefit by it, and also give me all the information about the company you can. I must apologize for being so ignorant. My only excuse for troubling you so much is that I am a twelve-year subscriber to SATURDAY NIGHT and a great admirer of it.

M. S. J., Vancouver, B.C.

That's pretty good justification for an inquiry. You do not state in your letter whether you are considering this stock as a speculation or an investment; that is, whether you are hoping to gain by an early rise of a few points in the market value of the stock or are mainly interested in obtaining a reasonably safe and possibly increasing dividend return over a period of years. If the former, I would not advise it; if the latter, I consider it an attractive purchase. The stock is currently quoted around 384½, which compares with a low for 1928 of 310 and for 1927 of 145. On the basis of current earnings, this price is undoubtedly discounting the immediate prospects pretty thoroughly, but the stock nevertheless has many hidden equities and possesses, I think, rather exceptional long-pull possibilities.

This company covers probably the most widely diversified field of any industrial concern on the continent. Its expansion has in the main reflected the progress of the chemical industry. For over a century the leading producer of powder and explosives, the company has developed new products, based mainly on the same raw material (nitrated cellulose), which include rayon, pyralin, lacquers, artificial leather, cellophane, paints and varnish, motion picture films, and other cellulose products, and various chemicals including alcohol, ammonia, nitric acid, etc.

From its large war-time profit on explosives, the company purchased a large block of General Motors Corporation common stock, and this investment now represents 1½ shares for each share of its own stock, or about 23 per cent. of General Motors' entire outstanding shares. This investment has been largely responsible for du Pont's extraordinary earnings of the past two years, although its direct manufacturing subsidiary earnings have expanded steadily. Dividends from its General Motors investment represented about 64 per cent. of du Pont's

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1927 income as reported and similarly about 67 per cent.
of its income for the first quarter of 1928.

Earnings amounted to \$15.45 per share in 1927, against \$13.98 in 1926, exclusive of the undistributed earnings of General Motors, while for the first quarter of 1928 net income showed a 42.4 per cent. increase to \$7.63 per share, as compared with \$5.36 a share in the same period last year. The company is in an extremely liquid financial position. In recent years it has followed a liberal dividend policy, adjusting its extra dividends to those received on its General Motors holdings. The regular dividend rate is now \$10 annually, while total 1927 payments were \$13.50 per share. In view of last year's split-up in General Motors, a recapitalization of du Pont is also anticipated in the near future, probably through a 50 per cent. distribution of stock, on the basis of which its holdings of General Motors would be equivalent to one share of its own stock.

Although the recent splendid showing of du Pont has in great measure reflected the extraordinary prosperity of General Motors, with an enormous increase in the value of its own equity in that concern, du Pont itself has excellent long-pull prospects through its direct manufacturing operations. Its investment in General Motors is carried on its books at only \$35 a share, which is approximately its book value, as against its current price of around 185.

POTPOURRI

C. A. Dorchester, Ont. I regret to inform you that your common shares in **LOEW'S METROPOLITAN THEATRE, (MONTREAL) LIMITED** are worthless. The theatre building was a fine one, but it was located in the wrong district and never made money. The property was sold for taxes. I think about the latter part of 1925, and the original shareholders lost all the money they had put into it. The new owners, I believe, also failed to make any money. I would not advise the purchase of **COBALT-FRONTENAC** shares. This company has been on the go for many years, but I have no knowledge of any one having been found in commercial volume. The stock salesman talk about spectacular assays, but often these signify very little—it is tonnage with good average values that counts.

C. J. Thomasburg, Ont. If you hold stock in **UNITED CREAMERIES LIMITED**, I regret to say it is worthless, or next to worthless, as this company never really got started, and although it is still technically alive, there is only a very faint chance that it will ever amount to anything. The company was incorporated, I believe, about eighteen months ago for the purpose of amalgamating a number of Ontario creamery companies, but the arrangement was never consummated.

E. J. W. Welland, Ont. My advice is to consign "BROWN'S REMARKS" published by **WILLIAM H. BROWN COMPANY**, to the garbage can. It bears every indication of being one of the many cheap tipster services that are now trying to mulct the unwary.

D. L. Montreal, Que. **DUPARQUET-ROUYEN MINES** is a prospect. The company holds claims in Duparquet township, Quebec, which appear to warrant prospecting and exploration in an effort to learn whether they are of value, or not. The shares are highly speculative at any price.

Brooks Still "Works" Canada

(Continued from Page 19)

confidence as in previous letters. As a matter of fact the Brooks Steamer was not being used by "several taxi concerns," and the sedan was giving anything but satisfaction to the owners. It is true that some 20 or 25 Steamers were used by a taxi concern in Toronto, but this concern was organized by Brooks himself, and no payment was ever made to Brooks Steam Motors, Limited, for the 20 or 25 Steamers which they were enabled to take over for their taxi business by reason of Mr. Brooks' dominance over the steamer company.

In fact there is nothing to the statement except that it served the purpose of Brooks in misleading the shareholders and causing them to believe that a fine business in the manufacture of Steamer taxis would be developed.

In previous issues **SATURDAY NIGHT** has told of the Brooks method of high pressure stock selling, the "forfeiture clause" in his subscription blanks, his trading in brokers' stock, his famous "Blazed Trail" selling talk, and we have given choice excerpts from his Brooks Weekly News wherein he is presented in rapturous phrases as one who always "works with the Universal Mind," a veritable super-man. Canadian investors contributed millions and the money raised was ample to bring the company into at least some kind of a respectable position.

But always uppermost in the mind of Brooks was the sale of stock. Immense amounts of the company's money was spent, not to promote the manufacture or sale of the product, but to promote the sale of stock which meant big profits for the Brooks bank account. It must be remembered that for many months at the beginning, the boards of directors of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., and Brooks Securities, Ltd., were made up of Brooks' own employees and the personnel of the boards were identical. He is using similar methods in the case of the American company. He has placed P. R. Penhall in the position of General Manager of Brooks Steam Motors, Inc. This is the same Penhall who served Brooks for years as Secretary of Brooks Securities, Ltd., and Secretary of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., at one and the same time. As a matter of fact, the board of the steamer company was always under the control

of Brooks to do his bidding until April, 1927, when he saw the storm clouds gathering and removed some of his "standbys" in order to place on the board Messrs. White, Oswald and Norton, the three men who soon rose in rebellion and practically ousted Brooks last fall as a result of his barefaced attempt to secure possession of the bus in return for his \$11,500 check, which proved to be quite a set-back for a man who had been in the habit of going ahead without let or hindrance.

Had it not been for his domination of the board of directors in the early days, the expensive show rooms would not have been established in Toronto and Montreal. They were operated at the expense of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., not for the purpose of selling cars, but to be exploited in the Brooks literature and by Brooks Securities salesmen as "talking points" to sell stock. This was true until the litigation was started about a year ago, and then a real effort to sell cars was absolutely necessary. The show rooms were a frightful expense to be loaded onto a new company. But it was a great talking point to sell stock and that was all that mattered. In Toronto and Montreal where people knew no cars were being sold it was not so good, but it was tremendously impressive in other territory and especially in provinces to the west: "Look at our show rooms in Toronto and Montreal, the best locations and the finest show rooms in the two cities."

Incidentally, the show rooms in Toronto provided a convenient place on the pay roll of Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., for two of the Brooks brothers-in-law, with generous expense accounts to the tune of thousands of dollars. Brooks had elastic ideas in matters of this kind, and for years he received for himself the amount of fifty dollars each week as "travelling expenses." Another item which was a source of satisfaction to him was the charge of \$1,500 a month which he collected from Brooks Steam Motors, Ltd., for rent and services in the office of Brooks Securities, Ltd.

When Brooks decided to locate the factory for the Canadian company in Stratford, he personally purchased the old plant of the McDonald thresher works in that city for \$55,000 and resold it to the company at the same

figure, making no profit on the transaction. This act of generosity was a great talking point, used effectively by his stock salesmen who pointed out that an appraisal company had placed the value at \$402,000 but that Brooks was not the kind of a man to take advantage of the opportunity to make an enormous profit in dealing with his own company in such a transaction, therefore shareholders could place implicit confidence in his management of the company's affairs.

He has pursued quite a different course in the case of the American company. He personally purchased the Buffalo plant for the sum of \$160,000. Instead of turning it over to Brooks Steam Motors, Inc., at that figure, he traded it in at a valuation of over \$400,000, taking in payment preferred stock at a discount of twenty-five per cent. The offering to the Canadian public is a unit of ten shares of preferred (par \$10.00) with eight shares of common (no par value) at a price of \$135.00. It should be understood that Brooks purchased all of the company's common stock, 1,000,000 shares for a cash consideration of \$175,000 or 17½¢ per share, the eight shares in the \$135.00 unit thus costing him \$1.40. Originally the common had a par value of \$5.00 per share, but before purchasing it, Brooks had this changed to no par in order to avoid criticism which might arise should he purchase \$5,000,000 worth (par value) of stock for so small a sum as \$175,000. Another example of Brooks strategy.

SATURDAY NIGHT has had articles from time to time dealing with the methods of promoters, and these are a few of the specific instances which might be mentioned illustrating concretely how O. J. Brooks managed to play with the fortunes of a company that he organized as long as he was in control and could do as he pleased. Slipping into Canada from the States through Windsor and the Border Cities, he continued his operations unmolested for years, but finally overreached himself. He is still of the opinion, however, that Canada will yet prove a fertile field for his present and future exploitations. The removal of his headquarters to Montreal marks the beginning of a new era in the history of the Brooks organization. The reaction of the Canadian public remains to be seen.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of **Saturday Night** sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matters, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

R. H. S., Sarnia, Ont. **CANADIAN CHAMPION REEF** was incorporated to take over the old **WEST TREE MINES** on a basis of two shares of West Tree for one of Canadian Champion Reef. There are interesting showings of gold on the property, but mineralization is patchy and the outlook for ore in commercial volume is not very bright. Union Trust Company, Toronto, are the transfer agents. **CENTRAL MANITOBA** is producing at a rate which appears to be about covering expenses. The outlook is encouraging, but the enterprise does not yet appear to be assured of reaching the dividend stage. Development during the balance of this year will be required before an idea may be formed as to whether the mill equipment should be added to, or not.

H. M. G., London, Ont. The earnings record of the **CANADIAN MARCONI COMPANY** was unsatisfactory for many years and the recent speculative interest in this stock is due not to the immediate promise of larger earnings, but to the fact that the company recently went under new control, with Sir Joseph Flavelle as Chairman of the Board, and also to the connection of this company with the recent important developments in transoceanic communication. In my opinion the long term prospects for this stock are fairly promising in view of the important interest now behind the company, but at the same time, I think that current quotations, which represent a very substantial increase over those of a few months ago, have probably discounted the near term possibilities pretty thoroughly.

W. B. B., Kitchener, Ont. My impression of the **MONT-BRAY BOUNDARY SYNDICATE** has been that it never got beyond the "shoe-string" stage. I am unable to advise you as to whether the holders of such certificates are protected by a "no personal liability" clause, or not.

H. B., Toronto, Ont. The literature submitted simply shows the **NORTH AMERICAN LEAD & REFINING COMPANY** and the **DORION LEAD & ZINC MINES** have been entirely absorbed by the newly incorporated **NORTH AMERICAN METALS CORPORATION**. Interesting results are being obtained on the properties near Dorion, although the enterprise is still highly speculative and uncertain.

P. A., Preston, Ont. **TRETHEWEY-TOUGH MINING SYNDICATE, LTD.** is capitalized at 2,000,000 shares in 350,000 syndicate shares and 50,000 ordinary "founders" shares. Claims were held under option in South Lorrain and in the Larder Lake district. Head Office is given in care of W. H. Thorburn, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto. The proposition has appeared to swing on a shoe-string.

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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Low Suicide Rate in Canada

IN A recent article dealing with the suicide record in the United States for 1927, Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Co. of America, shows that the suicide trend was slightly upward in that country last year, suggestive of disturbed economic conditions more or less reflected in the record of business failures. A table showing the suicide rates in various countries is cited from the New Zealand Year Book for 1928, giving the rate per 10,000 of population, mostly for the period 1921-25, as follows:

Country	Rate per 10,000 of Population
Jamaica 1921-25	0.15
Irish Free State 1921-25	0.27
Chile 1919-23	0.33
Spain 1919-23	0.39
Ceylon 1921-25	0.49
Norway 1918-22	0.50
Northern Ireland 1921-25	0.55
Netherlands 1921-25	0.62
Scotland 1921-25	0.66
Canada 1921-25	0.78
Italy 1920-24	0.82
England and Wales 1921-25	1.01
Australia 1922-26	1.09
Finland 1920-24	1.14
United States 1920-24	1.17
New Zealand 1922-26	1.20
Uruguay 1919-23	1.29
Belgium 1919-23	1.32
Sweden 1921-25	1.39
Denmark 1920-24	1.40
Japan 1921-25	1.97
Austria 1918-22	2.12
Germany 1919-23	2.14
Switzerland 1919-23	2.26
Hungary 1918-22	2.28

Mr. Hoffman points out that in this table the United States is given a rate of only 1.17 per 10,000 which is probably lower than the actual facts for the period under review. It is almost the same as for New Zealand and about the average for all the countries combined. The lowest suicide rate is for Jamaica, or 1.5 per 100,000, followed by the Irish Free State with a rate of 2.7. Next come Chile and Spain, both, like the Irish Free State, intensely Catholic countries. Highest in the group are the four Continental European countries of Austria with a rate of 2.12, Germany, 2.14; Switzerland, 2.26, and Hungary, 2.28. Canada stands tenth in the list with a rate of 7.80 per 100,000 population.

Lesson of Fall River Conflagration

FALL RIVER is a city of 132,000 population in southeastern Massachusetts, and its principal industry is cotton manufacturing. Shortly after 6 p.m. on February 2nd, 1928, a fire started in the old Pocasset Mills, which were being dismantled at the time, the automatic sprinklers and fire doors having been removed, so that this group of 50 to 80 year old buildings constituted a veritable tinder box. Despite the best efforts of the Fall River fire department, the fire was soon burning beyond control, and before it was stopped had destroyed virtually six blocks of the business centre of the city, with a loss estimated at over \$5,000,000, of which about \$1,000,000 was covered by insurance.

A high wind and near zero temperature combined to make fire fighting difficult. Streets of ordinary width proved no barrier to the sweep of the flames. For hours the fire raged unchecked through buildings of inferior construction, even crossing streets fifty to seventy-five feet wide by heat radiated against the general direction of the wind. There were very few fire stops in the form of fire-resistive buildings, effective fire walls, or buildings with automatic sprinkler protection in the burned area. The majority of the structures destroyed might have been described as "built to burn". The spread of the fire to the north and south was finally checked at buildings with substantial fire-resistive walls and automatic sprinklers. On the east the fire was stopped in the middle of a block of frame "fire traps" through remarkable work on the part of the firemen.

Fall River was fortunate in having a score of cities within a fifty-mile radius from which aid was summoned. Good roads, free from snow at the time, made it possible to assemble within a few hours a great concentration of fire department apparatus

and men. A good water supply, standard hose couplings and a fire alarm system with isolated headquarters made it possible to employ all this aid effectively. Under other conditions Fall River might have been practically wiped off the map.

In 1915 Fall River enacted an ordinance requiring the use of fire retardant roof coverings on new construction, but at the time of the fire a good many of the old wooden shingle roofs still remained. A light snow a few days previous to the fire, melting on the roofs, probably rendered the shingles less susceptible than usual to ignition by flying brands. But, even so, some twenty-five fires were started by sparks landing on wooden shingle roofs at distances up to three-quarters of a mile from the



VANCE C. SMITH
Canadian Manager of The Central Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co. of Van Wert, Ohio, which shows a net surplus of \$1,704,513.42, and the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co. of Chicago, Ill., which shows a net surplus of \$1,208,673.62. These two strong mutual companies are members of the Automobile Tariff Association in Canada, and operate the Canadian Motor Underwriters' agency for the sale of automobile insurance to members of the Ontario Motor League.

conflagration centre. The integrity of the fire alarm system, and the ample reserve of fire apparatus from other cities, made it possible to extinguish all these subsidiary fires with small loss.

The buildings destroyed were largely insured, and the burned district is thus being rebuilt at the expense of other cities throughout the country. But the replacement costs will far exceed the amount of the insurance on the old buildings, and the losses of irreplaceable records, the interruptions to business, and the various other indirect losses due to the fire place Fall River under an economic strain that she can ill afford to stand. Fall River is making a courageous and energetic attack upon the problem of reconstruction, but the best efforts of her citizens can only serve to mitigate to some extent the seriousness of this blow to her civic well-being, a blow which, like others of its kind, might easily have been avoided by a reasonable application of the well-known principles of fire prevention.

H. W. Manning Promoted

H. W. MANNING, who a few months ago left Toronto to join the Home Life Insurance Company of New York City as Assistant Supervisor of Agencies, has been promoted to the position of Superintendent of Agencies. Mr. Manning was for several years an executive with the North American Life Assurance Company of Toronto, and since joining the Home Life of New York, has made notable progress in a short time.

Life Company Lights Way for Aviators

AVIATORS who fly over Port Wayne, Indiana, day or night, should have little difficulty in finding the aviation field. A gigantic sign in letters 12 feet across on the roof of The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company building, plus an arrow 47 feet in length will point the way. The sign will be illuminated by flood lights and will have good visibility at a height of five thousand feet.

An unusually interesting construction has been used in building the sign. The letters are raised upon steel standards several feet from the roof, to make a most durable, efficient and practicable airway sign.

Marks Haley Fiske's 55 Years of Service

HALEY FISKE, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was decorated on May 8 with one of the company's service badges set with six precious stones. They signify fifty-five years of service with the company in one capacity or another since May 8, 1873. On that day he associated himself with Stewart L. Woodford, counsel of the company, and began handling the company's legal business. The service medal is the only one of the kind in existence. It was set with a diamond when Mr. Fiske had completed twenty-five years of service; at forty years a canary diamond and a sapphire were added to make the colors of the company and since then a diamond has been added at the completion of each five year period.

At a luncheon of the officers Mr. Ecker, vice-president of the company, who had himself been decorated only the day before by Mr. Fiske with a forty-five year service bar, officiated. In speaking of the decoration he said that on the circle which surrounds the usual company service badge there were places yet for other stones to be set at five year periods and there was space to take the president to about seventy years of continuous service. Mr. Fiske responded briefly saying that his long service and continued good health had been made possible by the fact that from his boyhood till now his social, professional and business associates had all seemed to unite to make his life a happy one.

Hail Insurance in Saskatchewan

COMMENTING on the Saskatchewan hail insurance situation covering 1927, Mr. A. E. Fisher, Provincial Superintendent of Insurance, recently gave some interesting information. Returns filed with the department show that the fifty-three licensed companies received in premiums the sum of \$4,563,988.00. The Municipal Hail Association received from taxes, and from its seeded acreage levy, a total of \$1,501,064.00. The total payments made for hail insurance by the farmers of that province, reached the sum of \$6,065,052.00. The claims paid totalled \$3,129,566.00, while the awards made by the Municipal Hail Association amounted to \$1,497,208.00. The total payments made during 1927 for hail claims totalled \$4,627,174.00.

The loss ratio of the companies was 68.57 per cent. of the premiums collected. In the case of the Municipal Association it is impossible to figure a loss percentage, Mr. Fisher said, owing to the fact that the seeded acreage levy is based on the experience during the current year and is intended to produce enough revenue, together with the flat rate of four cents, to meet the losses, expenses and to provide for a reserve.

It is apparent that the hail experience for 1927 was unfavorable, and when to the loss ratio is added the necessary expense ratio, it will be seen that the companies underwriting hail insurance in Saskatchewan during 1927, as a whole, lost money.

The season just passed was a peculiar one, he said, in that during the term of the hail insurance contracts there were fifty-six (56) storms. Of these, the storms on June 23rd, July 9th and July 19th were most severe on the insuring companies. What effect the 1927 experience will have on the rates for 1928 has not, as yet, been announced and therefore no information relative to this matter can be given.

In the underwriting of hail insurance the loss ratio must of necessity be an uncertain factor, in that such losses are absolutely uncontrollable, hail insurance differing most materially from most of the other classes of insurance in this respect. It is, therefore, to the expense ratio that one must look for any reduction in the cost of this class of insurance.

The companies have been doing everything in their power to reduce, as far as possible, what is commonly known as the acquisition cost. There are several features in which the insuring public can assist to a very marked degree and by co-operation, ultimately secure a reduction in the cost.

During past years the insurance companies have been allowing applications to be sent to them by long distance telephone and by telegram. This

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BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SWITZERLAND Established 1863	Assets, \$3,962,827.00
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has proven to be a very expensive procedure and has added greatly to the acquisition cost of the business. It costs no more to insure early in the season than it does to insure in the very midst of what may be called the hail period. An application given in reasonable time could be sent to the company at an expense of two cents instead of, on an extremely hot day, by telephone or telegram. When one considers that there are thousands and thousands of applications sent in that way, one can readily see how a reduction in cost could be effected if the insuring public would insure earlier so that the mails could be used instead of the expensive procedure just outlined.

During 1927, 1925 claims were made for damage to crops which, after inspection by the insuring company, were withdrawn as no hail damage had been sustained. In every case the travelling expenses of the adjusters were involved, as well as the payment of salaries and fees to these men. An inspection of the crop supposedly damaged before notice of loss was sent to the companies carrying the risks, would have saved the expenses involved in making the adjustments. So long as the companies are incurring what seems to be an unnecessary expense, there can be little hope of reduction in rates, and especially so in view of the 77.24 per cent. loss ratio in 1926 and the 68.57 per cent. less ratio in 1927.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor Concerning Insurance:

It has recently come to my attention that the New York State Superintendent of Insurance has refused to license the Firemen's of Newark, N.J., in that State. This was occasioned by the fact that their investments in the stock of other fire insurance companies equalled more than 50 per cent. of their combined capital and surplus. It was transpired that several of the important companies percentages of investment in this regard varied from 4 per cent. to the above-mentioned figure. What I would be interested in knowing is if this state of affairs exists among the companies licensed to do business in Canada and if so, is it not possible, should a serious consideration be given in which all companies are involved, that the resources of the stock companies would be depleted with neatness and dispatch. Incidentally, I note that according to the latest edition of the Dominion Government Blue Book, the Firemen's of Newark, N.J., is licensed in Canada. —T. F., Montreal.

While the Superintendent of Insurance of New York State has announced that he will not renew the license of the Firemen's in New York State unless it conforms with the requirements of the New York law in regard to investment in stocks of other insurance companies, the matter is now before the courts on the question as to whether the Superintendent of Insurance has authority to withhold a license on such grounds. The Firemen's is a New Jersey corporation and has complied with the laws of that State in regard to investments, but the New York Superintendent contends that it must also comply with the same requirements that the New York companies have to comply with. The New York law provides that no insurance company shall invest an amount in excess of 50 per cent. of its surplus in the stocks of other insurance companies and receive credit for such investment. The Firemen's has holdings of fire insurance company stocks equal to 30.81 per cent. of its total assets and 60.19 per cent. of its combined capital and surplus. The Firemen's is regularly licensed in Canada, and has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$252,647 (accepted at \$240,615). It maintains assets in this country in excess of its liabilities here, and is safe to insure with. Canadian companies are limited by law in regard to investment in the stock of other insurance companies. Up to the last year they had no power to invest in the stock of other insurance companies, but they can now invest in the stocks of other Canadian insurance companies up to an amount not exceeding altogether 15 per cent. of their assets.

E. B. Chesterville, Ont.: If the building is correctly described in the policy, and there is no commercial occupancy other than those referred to, your policy is good in case of loss, whether written for three years or not. You are evidently entitled to the three year rating or the policy would not have been written on that basis. The statutory condition with regard to misrepresentation reads as follows: "If any person applying for insurance falsely describes the property to the prejudice of the insurer, or misrepresents or fraudulently omits to com-

municate any circumstance which is material to be made known to the insurer in order to enable it to judge of the risk to be undertaken, the contract shall be void as to the property in respect of which the misrepresentation or omission is made."

Editor Concerning Insurance:

Can you tell me how the British Life companies operate house purchase schemes in connection with life insurance, and if their plans are sound?

—K. L., Halifax, N.S.
 Life assurance house purchase schemes are common in England, but have never come into general use on this side. In the case of the plan of one strong company, if a person wants an immediate loan in connection with the purchase of property, he takes out an endowment policy for the amount of the loan, and the insurance company then will lend up to 75 per cent. of the certified value of approved leasehold property and up to 80 per cent. of the certified value of freehold property. He pays 5½ per cent. interest on the loan and the usual premium for the endowment insurance policy. If he dies or the policy otherwise matures, the proceeds of the policy wipe out the loan. The policy is part of the security for the loan, and cannot be borrowed on or surrendered for cash in the usual way. As operated by the old-established life companies, these house purchase schemes are sound, but there are other concerns offering house purchase schemes which are anything but desirable from the standpoint of the house purchaser.

Editor Concerning Insurance:

I would appreciate very much if you could give me any information regarding the financial status of the Continental Life and Accident Company of St. Louis, Missouri.

—J. E., Windsor, Ont.
 This company is not licensed in Canada and I would not advise insuring with it. An examination of its affairs by the Missouri Insurance Department disclosed that on December 31, 1927, the company had a capital of \$500,000 and \$39,054 surplus, the surplus having decreased during the year from \$259,425, though the directors contributed \$250,000 to surplus to offset a loss of \$400,341 in the accident and health department. This loss had been accumulating for years, but was charged off in full during 1927. Since the beginning of 1928, additional shares to the number of 25,000 of the par value of \$10 each have been sold at \$20 per share. The paid up capital has thus been increased to \$750,000. The net surplus remains at \$39,054, the extra \$250,000 realized from the sale of the stock at a premium of \$10 per share having been used to retire the mortality certificates given to the directors when the \$250,000 was advanced. The retirement of these mortality certificates releases the company from a pledge of 25 per cent. of its mortality profits made when the certificates were issued. It is also announced that through a reorganization of its health and accident department and changes in its official family, the company has decreased its annual pay roll about \$45,000, while through cancellation of the contract with George L. Baker & Co. of Dayton, Ohio, to sell travel and pedestrian policies to newspapers, magazines, firms and welfare associations, the company eliminates a charge of 22 per cent. against the annual premiums in that department. In September, 1927, its commercial accident and health business in Pacific Coast and other Western States was sold to the Washington-Fidelity National of Chicago. The accident and health loss ratio in 1927 was 94.5 per cent., but through a revision of the benefits in its accident policies it is expected that the ratio will be greatly reduced this year. In its newspaper policies the principal sum payable for death through an accident while riding in an automobile has been cut from \$2,500 to \$1,000. The experience of the company was that 80 per cent. of the death benefits under newspaper policies was reflected in automobile deaths. Life business in force at end of 1927 was \$95,526,419.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers. Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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Canada's Current Outlook

Business Year Generally Appears to be off to Good Start—
Agricultural Situation Promising—Late Season
Hampers Some Efforts

WITH but few exceptions, agricultural prospects in Canada are usually favorable from the break-up of winter until the end of the sixth month in the calendar year. It is too early, therefore, to assess the business outlook in the light of the outlook in this industry upon which the prosperity of the country depends in superlative degree.

With this reservation in mind, it is nevertheless encouraging to record that seeding in all three Prairie Provinces this Spring has proceeded rapidly and under markedly propitious conditions, and that it is now generally conceded that the area under wheat will show a substantial increase as compared with the area last year. In the other Provinces there is no reason to describe agricultural conditions as other than promising, despite floods over large areas and the continuance until rather a late date of cold weather.

So far as it is based on agricultural conditions, therefore, says the current "Business Summary" of the Bank of Montreal, the business year has made a good beginning, all the more favorable because farmers have more money to spend than they have had for some years past, their gross income for 1927 being estimated officially at \$1,736,439,000, as compared with \$1,683,526,000 in 1926, an increase of \$52,913,000. Another factor is that there was a large carry-over of grain in the West, which is now moving out at a higher price than that of recent years.

Navigation, which opened later this year than is usual, is now in full swing, and anticipations of a record year in shipping are high, in view of important enlargements to the ocean and inland fleets plying in Canadian waters, and of marked increases in port facilities.

Most of the major industries are well employed, current conditions continuing along the lines recorded by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on ten major indicators of conditions at the end of the first quarter of the year. All these were shown to be favorable, with important increases as compared with the same period of last year in bank clearings, building permits and steel production, and moderate increases in car-loadings on railways, foreign trade, and in the production of pig iron and coke. More activity prevails in the coal mining industry than for some years past.

Under an experimental lowering of freight rates, shipments of Alberta coal are now being made to Ontario and increased quantities of Nova Scotia coal to Montreal and farther west. Following the settlement of the wage dispute and the signing of a new contract, every colliery in the Glace Bay district of Nova Scotia started to produce recently, for the first time this year.

Man with ten years' experience as Manager and Superintendent of Agencies, free after July 1st; thoroughly competent. Interested parties apply Box "O", Saturday Night.

Some industries, however, are less active than in the past. The cotton textile industries, for instance, have slowed down, owing to outside competition. In the automobile industry the production to date has been much less than a year ago, but the output is now rapidly gaining.

The newsprint industry continues active, production in April having been 192,645 tons, being an increase of 16 per cent. over the production of the corresponding month last year. This gain, however, was made largely at the expense of United States producers. The fact still remains that the consumptive market does not increase in proportion to the increase in productive capacity. Canadian mills are operating at a ratio of 84.3 per cent. to capacity, with the possibility that this percentage may decline, at any rate temporarily, as new mills are brought into production.

Foreign trade in April follows the trend of recent months, there having been an increase in imports and a decrease of exports. In the month of April imports had a value of \$78,490,000, or more than \$4,000,000 in excess of the previous year, while exports declined to \$58,975,000 from \$77,338,000 in the corresponding month of 1927, the result being a decrease from the favorable balance of trade of \$3,040,000 to an adverse balance of \$19,515,000 in the month of April this year.

While the figures for a single month are not always significant, the fact remains that the favorable balance of trade has been declining for some time past. In the twelve months period to March 31st there was an increase in imports of \$78,000,000 and a decrease in exports of \$21,000,000, and the probability is that this trend will continue, although with the opening of navigation, shipments of grain and other produce will tend to redress the situation.

Lyall Earnings Increase

Figure of \$318,292 Compared with \$234,428 for Preceding Year—Surplus Equals 1.9 per cent. on Common Stock

FOR the year ended March 31, 1928, the annual financial statement of the P. Lyall and Sons Construction Co., Ltd., reveals a notable increase in earnings, which after deduction of rent, insurance, general expenses, etc., amounts to \$318,292, as compared with \$234,428 in the preceding year and \$264,291 in the year ended March 31, 1926.

From the earnings of \$318,292 was deducted bond interest at \$24,416; bond sinking fund requirement at \$84,700; leaving net profit at \$209,176. Deduction of preferred dividends at \$91,000 left a balance of \$118,176. During the year bad debts were written off by the company to a total of \$84,907, which left a surplus for the year of \$33,269. Previous balance and brought forward at \$513,651, leaving a profit and loss balance in the current report of \$546,920.

The surplus for the year after all charges, including preferred dividends and the write-off for bad debts, was equal to 1.90 per cent. on the company's outstanding company stock



DEE M. ROBERTS

Who has been appointed General Manager of H. R. Bain & Co., bond dealers, of Toronto. Mr. Roberts was formerly a partner in the firm of Roberts, Cameron & Company, and has been identified with the bond business in Toronto for a number of years.

ability is that this trend will continue, although with the opening of navigation, shipments of grain and other produce will tend to redress the situation.

Prices of commodities continue fairly steady and there is little change in what is called a family budget of foods; wholesale prices, which varied slightly last month, are now somewhat below the average of three years ago.

The healthy state of Canadian trade generally is reflected in the steady increase in time deposits in the banks, which have now risen to a larger figure than ever before, and in the steady increase in federal revenue, despite the decreases in taxation. Moreover, final figures show that the Dominion Government's surplus in the year ending March 31st last amounted to \$63,126,000, which is higher by \$8,000,000 than it was estimated to be when the Budget was presented recently.

amounting to 17,500 shares. Before the deduction of \$84,905 written off for bad debts, which may be considered in the nature of an extraordinary charge, the showing was equal to 6.75 per cent. on the common. In view of the fact that the company is retiring its bonded indebtedness, it is interesting to note that if there had been no deduction of bond interest and sinking fund requirements and without counting the bad debt write-off, the year's showing would have been equal to 12.9 per cent. on the common.

Changes in the balance sheet are in the main of an unimportant nature.

In his remarks to shareholders the President, William Lyall, says, in part:

After deducting all the fixed charges the gross earnings were \$318,292, from which the following amounts have been appropriated: bond interest, \$24,416; preferred dividends, \$91,000; bond redemption, \$84,700, and bad debts written off, \$84,907, leaving a balance of \$33,269 to be carried forward to profit and loss. The total surplus now amounts to \$546,920.

"Your company's several contracts are progressing favorably, without undue difficulty.

"Our claims against the Government, while prolonged, should in our opinion be settled within a short period.

"The steel gates contract has advanced without any difficulty to such a point that completion is assured in 1929, in accordance with the terms of the contract.

"Your directors are pleased to announce that, after several months' negotiations, our tender on a cost-plus basis has been accepted for a large amount of railroad work in the Republic of Colombia, South America, with prospects of securing further work of a like nature. No financing is required for this work other than a guarantee bond for the completion of the contract.

"As ratified by the shareholders, the refinancing of the company will shortly go into effect, thereby retiring all outstanding bonds and leaving your company in a stronger financial position.

"Your directors recommend that 3,000 shares of the new treasury stock of your company be allotted for purchase by the staff at the price of \$40 per share, without the right to sell for a period of two years."

One of the most interesting of the early explorations across Northern Canada was that made in 1771-2 by Samuel Hearne, who travelled from Fort Churchill on Hudson bay to the Arctic ocean at the mouth of the Coppermine river, and returned by a more southerly route through Great Slave Lake.

President Called Late C. W. Dickinson Was Founder of His Company

THE death of C. W. Dickinson, President of the Dickinson Dye Works Limited, took place in Grace Hospital, Toronto, recently as a result of an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Dickinson was born in St. Petersburg, Russia, on May 8th, 1876, of Yorkshire parents. He was educated in Yorkshire, where he also received his first experience as a dyer. After serving in the Boer War he came to Toronto and in 1908 established himself in the dyeing business. In 1915, associated with the late Arthur Atkinson, he started the Dickinson Dye Works, which in 1918 was incorporated. Mr. Atkinson died in 1921 and in the following year, Dr. F. Zeidler from New York, the present vice-president, joined the company with whom Mr. Dickinson built up the present organization. Mr. Dickinson was well known throughout the textile trade.

The deceased was a great lover of dogs and for several years swept the board at many exhibitions with his breed of mastiffs. Mr. Dickinson leaves a widow and one sister, Mrs. G. S. Dyason, of Preston, Ont., to mourn his loss.

One God, one law, one element,
And one far-off divine event
To which the whole creation moves.
—Tennyson.

Largest Trust Company Formed in Detroit

CONSOLIDATION of the Detroit Trust Company and the Security Trust Company has been arranged by the boards of directors of the two organizations.

Consolidation of the two companies will give Detroit the largest trust company in the United States in point of invested capital. The combined invested capital will be in excess of \$13,000,000, of which \$3,000,000 is capital, \$7,000,000 is surplus and \$3,000,000 is undivided profits.

Officers Elected

AT THE annual meeting of the Winnipeg Electric Company, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President and General Manager, A. W. McLimont; Vice President, W. R. Bawlf; Secretary, Lawrence Palk; Treasurer, J. S. Mackenzie; Assistant Secretary, S. N. Currie.

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Province of Ontario

4% Non-Callable Bonds
Due May 15, 1944-57

Prices, according to maturity, to yield 4.35%

P. T. Legare Co., Limited

6% First Mortgage Bonds
Due Sept. 1, 1947

The name and business of P. T. Legare is as well as and favourably known in Quebec and Eastern Canada as is that of the large department stores in Ontario. The company's first mortgage bonds are an investment of the very highest class.

Price 101.50 and interest, to yield 5.87%

Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited

First Mortgage 5½% Bonds, Series "A"
Due June 1, 1953

Howard Smith is one of the largest manufacturers of fine paper in Canada. The business has a splendid record for management and earnings.

Price 99 and interest, yielding 5.57%

Canadian Vickers, Limited

First Mortgage 6% Bonds
Due August 1, 1947

Canadian Vickers steel plant is one of the biggest in Canada. Its dry dock can lift 22,500 tons—or the largest ships now coming to Montreal. The company receives a Dominion Government subsidy and enjoys prior rights on licenses and patents of Vickers, Limited, London, England.

Price 102.90 and interest, yielding 5.75%

Gatineau Power Company

5% First Mortgage Bonds
Due June 1, 1956

This subsidiary of the International Paper Company is one of the leading hydro-electric power companies in the world.

Price 101, yielding 4.93%

Hayes Wheels & Forgings, Limited

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds
Due April 1, 1942

This company is the largest manufacturer of automobile wheels in the British Empire. Bond interest was earned over 5 times last year. A well-established company with efficient management.

Price 101.90 and interest, to yield 5.80%

St. Lawrence Paper Mills

6% Cumulative Preferred Stock
With Common Stock Subscription Warrants

This preferred stock is the senior security of the company. There are no bonds or debentures ahead of it. Earnings, when the company's eight newsprint machines are completely installed and operating, are estimated at 2½ times dividend requirements.

Price 78 and accrued preferred dividend per unit of one share of preferred stock 50% paid, one share of common and subscription warrant for half a share of common stock.

We shall be pleased to answer inquiries concerning any or all of the above securities, or to receive orders at the prices named

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Business Expands Steadily

Bank of Montreal Half-Yearly Statement Reflects Activity
—Total Assets Reach \$868,187,616—Gain
is Over \$80,000,000

INDICATIONS that business throughout Canada continues to expand steadily and that the Canadian people are adding materially to their savings are among the outstanding features of the half-yearly statement of the Bank of Montreal.

Total assets at April 30th amount to \$868,187,616. They show a gain for the year of over \$80,000,000, comparing with \$784,112,774 at the corresponding date last year. The large business being done in serving the customers of the Bank is reflected by total loans of \$382,340,890, up from \$326,318,372, an increase of more than \$56,000,000.

Striking gains are reported in deposits, the total of which amounted to \$736,350,186 at the end of April, against \$656,578,714 a year ago. Deposits not bearing interest totalled \$143,773,753, up from \$136,730,698, while a marked expansion in savings is shown by the large increase reported in interest bearing deposits, which now stand at \$592,576,433, compared with \$519,848,016, a growth during the year of over \$72,000,000. These outstanding increases make all sections of the statement particularly interesting.

Of the total assets of \$868,187,616, liquid assets amount to \$452,864,416, equal to 57.37 per cent. of liabilities to the public. Included in them are cash holdings of \$110,151,467, equivalent to 13.95 per cent. of public liabilities, comprising gold and subsidiary coin \$33,608,833, Dominion Notes \$57,542,634 and deposit in Central Gold Reserve \$19,000,000.

The principal accounts in current assets include Dominion and Provincial Government securities of \$51,642,620, against \$90,007,661; railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks \$6,929,569, compared with \$3,935,421; Canadian municipal securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities, other than Canadian \$42,353,736, up from \$28,605,880.

Reflecting the increased requirements of the Bank's customers, current loans and discounts in Canada are now reported at \$297,609,586. This compared with \$249,470,228, a gain during the year of over \$48,000,000. Loans to cities, towns and municipalities stand at \$25,076,930, compared with \$22,749,114, and current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada amount to \$57,580,519, as against \$51,983,926.

The profit and loss statement shows that the heavier volume of business being handled has resulted in a normal increase in earnings. Profits for the half year of April 30th were \$2,994,901, and compare with \$2,780,660 for the corresponding period last year. Added to the balance carried forward the total amount available for distribution is \$3,149,700. This was appropriated as follows: two quarterly dividends \$1,795,002; provision for taxes Dominion Government \$199,583; and reservation for bank premises \$400,000, as compared with \$250,000 for the same period in the previous year. This left an amount to be carried forward of \$755,114.

Abitibi Redemption Plans

Stocks of Three "Junior" Companies to be Called in Addition to Spanish River 8 per cent. Mortgage Bonds

STEPS have been taken already to carry out the purpose of the recent issue of 6 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of Abitibi Power and Paper Company, namely, the redemption of underlying securities of some of the subsidiaries that were taken into this newspaper consolidation. In addition to the calling of the 8 per cent. general mortgage bonds of Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, shareholders of three of the "junior" companies have been notified that their preferred stocks will be redeemed at par. Those included in the offer are as follows:

Manitoba Paper Company—\$4,800,000 8 per cent. preferred.

Ste. Anne Paper Company—\$2,700,000 7 per cent. preferred; and

Murray Bay Paper Company—\$1,250,000 7 per cent. preferred.

The redemption of these three preferred stocks in itself will call for an amount of \$8,750,000. The Spanish River 8's are outstanding to an amount of \$2,974,500, so that a sum of \$3,152,970 would be required for this purpose (at the premium price of

106). This makes a total required for the redemption of the four securities of close to \$12,000,000.

This transaction will be of advantage to the new Abitibi Company from two standpoints. First of all, the wiping out of the preferred stocks of these three companies will leave a situation where Abitibi Power and Paper Company will be in control of the entire amount of their capital stock, as the common shares in each case were exchanged earlier this year, at the time the common shareholders of Spanish River came into the merger. In the second place, there will be a considerable redemption of the bonds and preferred stocks. In place of one group of bonds and one of preferred stock, that now call for 8 per cent. per annum, the company will be financing practically on an 8 per cent. basis through its issue of new 6 per cent. preferred stock, and, in the other two cases, 7 per cent. securities will be superseded by the same 6 per cent. stock. The change will mean a very substantial saving in bond interest and preferred dividend requirements.

Willard's Board Reorganized

D. H. McDougall Assumes Presidency Succeeding E. G. Robinson—Production End Overhauled and Vigorous Efforts Planned

A REORGANIZATION of Willard's Chocolates, Ltd., was effected at the annual meeting of that company. Following upon the recent change in the common stock control, E. G. Robinson, the president, retired from that position, as did also J. D. Spackman, the vice-president, and a new board was elected with officers as follows: D. H. McDougall, president; J. W. Mitchell, vice-president; E. G. Robinson, secretary-treasurer; J. D. Spackman, sales manager; and H. B. Housser.

The new president, D. H. McDougall, is a Toronto man of wide and varied successful business experience, son of the late Judge J. E. McDougall and grandson of the Hon. William McDougall. Educated at Upper Canada College, Mr. McDougall commenced his business career with the Grand Trunk Railway, later was with the Western

Assurance Company, and in 1903 became treasurer of the Electrical Development Company, and in charge of its finances during the construction of its Niagara Falls plant. Afterward he became assistant to the late R. J. Fleming in the operation of the Toronto Power Company and Toronto Electric Light Company and the Toronto and Niagara Power Company. In 1920 these power interests were sold to the Hydro-Electric Commission, and some time after, when the city acquired the Toronto Railway Company, Mr. McDougall was appointed liquidator of the latter and is now director and secretary-treasurer of the King Edward Hotel Company and the Mount Royal Hotel Company.

J. W. Mitchell, the new vice-president, is well known in financial circles and is vice-president of the Dominion Securities Corporation.

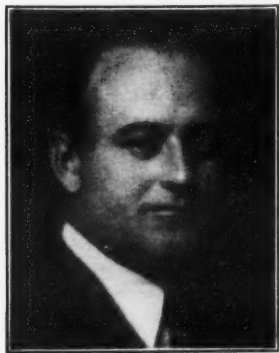
H. B. Housser is the senior partner of the Toronto firm of Housser, Wood and Company, and has had important experience as a director of a number of well known industrial companies.

The new board will have the benefit of the experience of Messrs. E. G. Robinson and J. D. Spackman, whose connection with the company and contact with the confectionery business extends over many years.

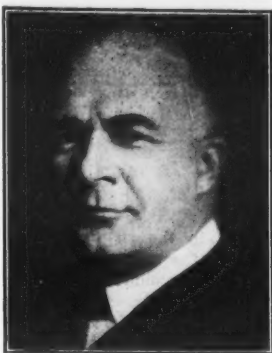
A thorough reorganization of the production end of the business has already been instituted and the style and quality of Willard's products will not only be maintained but improved, while new lines of confectionery will be added.

Impartiality is a quality of character rather than a product of education.

—A. H. Lieck.



C. S. BAND
Of Toronto, recently elected to the Board of the Godefrich Elevator and Transit Company, Ltd., one of the largest Canadian Upper Lake port elevators. Mr. Band is also a Director of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Company and the Standard Elevator Co., Ltd.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"



H. B. HOUSSE
Senior partner of the Toronto investment banking house of Housser, Wood and Company, who has been elected to the Board of Willard's Chocolates, Ltd., following the recent reorganization.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

Montreal Tramways Offers New Stock

OFFICIAL announcement has been made by the Montreal Tramways Company that an offering of stock will be made to shareholders at \$150 per share on the basis of one new share for each five shares held. Shareholders of record on June 1 will be entitled to subscribe for the new stock. The present outstanding capital stock of the company amounts to \$5,000,000 of \$100 par value common. The present offering means that 10,000 new shares will be offered to shareholders and at \$150 per share will give the company \$1,500,000 of new money, which will be used for general expansion purposes. At current levels, the rights will be worth in the vicinity of \$10 each.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada

Most worry is due to dangers that threaten those who are dependent upon us; a Mutual Life policy removes that worry.

HUME CRONYN
President

W. H. SOMERVILLE
General Manager

New Issue

\$1,200,000

Consolidated Sand and Gravel Limited

(Incorporated under Ontario Companies Act)

7% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares

The preference shares are fully paid and non-assessable, entitling the holder to preferential cumulative cash dividends at the rate of 7% per annum payable quarterly, on the 15th days of February, May, August and November in each year at any branch of the companies' bankers in Canada, (the first dividend to be paid on the 15th day of August, 1928) and are preferred as to assets over other class shares, and to the extent of 110% of par value thereof and accrued dividend in case of voluntary liquidation. The preference shares are redeemable, by the company, in whole or in part by purchase in the open market at the lowest available price not exceeding the redemption price, or on any dividend date upon thirty days' previous notice at \$110 per share and accrued dividend, and are convertible at the holder's option into common shares at any time on the basis of 2 1/2 common shares without nominal or par value for each one preference share unless previously called for redemption. In the event of preference shares being called for redemption the conversion privilege may be exercised at any time up to ten days prior to date fixed for redemption. An annual sinking fund is provided for the retirement of this issue of 20% of net earnings after providing for the depreciation, depletion, Income Taxes and dividends on preference shares.

TRANSFER AGENT: Chartered Trust and Executor Co., Toronto.
REGISTRAR: The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

Capitalization

(upon completion of present financing)

	Authorized	Issued
7% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (Par Value \$100).....	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Common Shares (without nominal or par value).....	100,000	70,000
60,000 Common Shares Reserved for Conversion of Preference Shares		

Particulars of Issue

Purpose of Financing.—Upon completion of the present financing the Company will own and operate all the businesses and undertakings of the following companies either through ownership of the entire capital stock of the said companies or by direct ownership of all their business and undertakings:

1. Durham Stone and Sand Co. Ltd., Durham, Ontario.
2. Waterford Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd., Waterford, Ontario.
3. Superior Gravel Co. Ltd., Paris, Ontario.
4. Fuller Gravel Ltd., Fuller, Ontario.
5. Paris Sand and Gravel Co. Ltd., Paris, Ontario.

Nature and History of Business.—All of the above companies are now engaged successfully in a fundamental industry, the supplying of sand and gravel, (screened and crushed to size) to the railroads, (for ballast work) the building trades, and highway, bridge and other construction contractors. All are strategically situated with convenient and adequate railway facilities to serve their respective territories to maximum advantage and corresponding profits. Three of the companies have been operating for many years, the remaining two having been completed this year. All of the plants were located only after careful surveys and thorough tests which established the fact that the supplies of material required will last at present rate of production 1,000,000 tons per annum—an average of 40 years. The management prides itself on the judgment displayed in the selection, location and equipment of its various plants.

Assets.—As can be seen from the balance sheet the net tangible assets are equivalent to \$133 for each \$100 share of preference stock, or \$3.62 for each common share outstanding after deducting the par value of the preference shares.

Business on Hand and Available.—The capacity of the company's five plants is 1,600,000 tons of stone and sand, and 15,000 tons of stone dust per annum. The earnings statement is based on 1,060,000 tons of stone and sand and 9,000 tons of stone dust. The management is of the opinion, from orders already booked for this season's shipments, that the output will increase relatively with general building and construction activity and road and railway ballast work. City of Toronto permits exclusive of pavements and sewers for the first four months of 1928 were \$7,402,221 and were \$4,923,143 for 1927. Ontario contracts awarded in four months 1928—\$50,282,200, and 1927—\$40,227,200. The Province, Counties and Townships spent about \$13,000,000 on roads in 1927 and this will at least be equalled this year.

Balance Sheet

(As at May 15th, 1928, after giving effect to proposed financing)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
CASH ON HAND.....	\$111,000.00	CAPITAL STOCK:	
CAPITAL STOCK OF SUBSIDIARIES TAKEN AT THE VALUE OF.....		7% Cumulative Convertible Redeemable Preference Shares (par \$100.00) Authorized and Issued.....	\$1,200,000.00
(a) Gravel and Sand ready for the Market, and Stores and Supplies of Subsidiaries.....	20,119.00	Common Stock, No Par Value—Authorized 100,000 shares Issued 70,000 shares.....	70,000.00
(b) Lands, Buildings, Plant, Equipment and Sittings; and Gravel and Sand Deposits of Subsidiaries as appraised by the Canadian Appraisal Co. Limited as per tentative figures reported May 15, 1928.....	1,462,616.07	CAPITAL SURPLUS.....	\$23,735.07
	1,482,735.07		
	\$1,593,735.07		\$1,593,735.07

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

The above Balance Sheet, in our opinion, correctly represents the position of Consolidated Sand and Gravel Limited after giving effect to the proposed financing and to the values of Lands, Buildings, Plant, Equipment, etc. as appraised by the Canadian Appraisal Co. Limited in their report of May 15, 1928, and after providing for organization expenses estimated at \$10,000.00.

ROBERTSON, ROBINSON, ARMSTRONG & McCANNELL, Chartered Accountants

These shares are offered when, as and if issued and received by us and subject to the approval of all proceedings by our Solicitors, Messrs. Rowell, Reid, Wright and McMillan, Toronto.

PRICE: \$100 per share and accrued dividend together with a bonus of one share of No Par Value Common with each share of Preference.

STEWART, SCULLY COMPANY, LIMITED

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ELgin 8333

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It is expected that application will be made to list the Preference and Common Shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

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Incorporated 1907. Surplus and Reserve \$53,131
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Cables: Wolverton, Vancouver. Net Resources, Cash or Equivalent \$117,435

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International Power Growth

Profit and Loss Balance \$129,927 as Compared with \$57,599
for 1926—Depreciation Written Off Exceeded
11 per cent. of Earnings

INTERNATIONAL Power Company, Limited, which controls seven electric light and power companies operating in Newfoundland, Central and South America, has issued its second annual report, covering the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1927.

The financial statement indicates impressive growth of the company's interests and a substantial increase in dividends and interest received from controlled properties during the period covered. Investments in bonds and stocks of controlled companies at \$8,805,501 are up more than \$3,000,000 by comparison with the figure at the end of 1926; and advances to controlled companies show an increase of \$821,000 during the year. The company's assets also include a new item—call loan secured by bonds and stocks—amounting to \$508,595, while cash on hand shows an increase of \$34,000. Among the liabilities, accounts payable are up \$68,000; bank loans of \$373,435 appearing in the previous report have been eliminated; \$3,000,000 of 6½ per cent. debentures are shown as having been issued during the year, as well as an additional \$552,900 par value of 7 per cent. first preferred stock and 5,529 shares of no par value common. Surplus account shows a net increase of \$72,328.

In connection with the profit and loss statement, it is understood that very substantial provision for depreciation was written off, out of earnings of the various controlled properties, before bringing forward surplus applicable to dividends. Depreciation write-off for 1927, approximately more than 11 per cent. of the combined gross earnings, was reported.

The report to shareholders states in part, as follows: "Reference was

made in the last annual report to the acquisition of the control of the Porto Rico Railways Company, Limited, and to the issue of securities to provide for the same and for the capital requirements of the controlled companies during the past year. "Subsequently thereto your company acquired part of the outstanding minority interest in other controlled companies, and a majority of the capital stock of the Oruro Light and Power Company of Oruro, Bolivia, and in connection with these acquisitions there were issued an additional \$552,900 par value of 7 per cent. first preference stock, and 5,529 shares of no-par-value common stock.

"It is estimated that capital expenditures of the controlled companies for additions and extensions, principally in connection with hydro-electric and steam-power employment, will amount to about \$2,000,000 during the current year. In order to provide moneys required to meet these expenditures, a further \$1,500,000 first-preferred stock has recently been issued.

"The combined gross earnings of controlled companies for the year amounted to \$429,367, which represents an increase over the previous year of \$429,367, or 11.3 per cent. Net earnings before deduction of interest and depreciation, amounted to \$1,836,871, which, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of \$287,793, or 18.5 per cent. An analysis of the gross earnings shows that the receipts from light and power represent 82.5 per cent. of total earnings.

"Your directors feel that the outlook is favorable for a consistent and satisfactory expansion in the business and earnings of the properties controlled by your company."

Hollinger Faces Facts

(Continued from Page 17)

SATURDAY NIGHT'S observations and firing back candid answers that there is a condition which was not foreseen and to which a drop of about ten per cent. in ore reserves in the one year is largely attributed.

The adverse conditions made unpleasant copy a year ago, but in duty to readers and the general public it was considered proper that the facts should be presented in as definite detail as possible.

A decline of about \$30,000,000 was brought about in valuation of the outstanding stock of Hollinger. The decline came gradually as the facts sunk home, and the market recession created less havoc than had it been left for one terrific smash.

Now the truth is out and is fully admitted. Once more the great Hollinger Consolidated enterprise is on an even keel. True enough, the disappointments have been severe, but the truth is better than basking in false security.

Hollinger is now turning out gold at \$1,000,000 a month. Ore reserves are greater and production is larger than any other gold mine in the Western Hemisphere. Hollinger is fortified behind ore reserves, and a general set of conditions which assure very large production for many years to come. Dividend distribution will continue on a scale closely approximating that of the present.

What has occurred at Hollinger is not the discovery that the mine is not a large one. Instead, the discovery has been made that it may not be as large as appeared to be indicated up until a year or so ago.

Apart from all other factors, there is most convincing evidence that the management of Hollinger is highly superior. Management of course cannot alter geological conditions, nor can the greatest ingenuity of man take out a solitary penny weight more of gold than that which the veins contain.

President and directors alike of Hollinger are to be commended for having authorized the general manager to present the vital facts at the recent annual meeting. For having done so, both Hollinger and the welfare of the great Canadian gold mining enterprise have been placed closer still in the hearts of the people.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night: I have been a regular reader of "Saturday Night" for several years and have always followed with interest your analyses of stock market conditions and prospects of companies. I might also add that by following your advice I have on four or five occasions saved myself losses on unprofitable investments. H.E.A., Toronto, Ont.

Auto Output Up

Figures Show Gain of 39 per cent. During April

AUTOMOBILES produced in Canada during the month of April numbered 24,240, making an increase of 39 per cent. over the 17,478 cars produced in March, but slightly under the 24,611 cars produced in April last year, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The advance in April over March was general in all types of cars. Open model passenger cars rose to 3,137 from 1,445; closed model passenger cars to 15,318 from 12,805; chassis to 5,493 from 2,967; and trucks to 292 from 257. No taxicabs or busses were made in April, as against 4 in the preceding month.

The 24,240 cars produced in the month under review were valued at \$16,585,420, f.o.b. factory, and, of this total, 17,562 cars, worth \$13,713,905, were intended for sale in Canada, and the balance, or 6,678 cars, valued at \$2,871,515, were made for export.

Customs records show that 5,150 cars were imported into Canada during April, as compared with 6,114 in the previous month, and 4,917 in April of a year ago. Exports cleared from Canadian ports during April showed 3,656 cars, as against 3,592 in March, and 4,087 in April, 1927.

A calculation of the number of cars made available for distribution in Canada during April, made by adding the imports of 5,150 cars to the 17,562 made for sale in Canada, gives a total of 22,712 cars. For the first four months of the year the number of cars made available in Canada, thus computed, totalled 60,935.

For the four months ending April, 1928, the cumulative production numbered 62,685 cars, having a sales value, f.o.b. plant, of \$43,200,132. While this output was 23 per cent. less than the figures for the corresponding period of last year, and the value was 15 per cent. lower, conditions generally in the industry were, nevertheless, much improved in April.

Peace and Production

(Continued from Page 17)

the workers have longer hours and less wages and a lower standard of life, provided the output efficiency per hour is as much superior as the standard; but our methods have got to be radically altered. In some directions Britain is recovering the place in the world's markets which she had before the war; in other directions she is not.

So far as quantity of lending power is concerned, America has taken the lead in world finance. In regard to knowledge of the niceties of finance, she is not so far ahead. London is still the financial centre of the world in some respects, but not, of course, in total lending.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the half year ended 30th April, 1928

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1927 \$ 154,799.31
Profits for the half year ended 30th April, 1928, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts 2,994,901.01
\$3,149,700.32

Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. paid 1st March, 1928 \$897,501.00
Quarterly Dividend 3 per cent. payable 1st June, 1928 897,501.00

Provision for Taxes Dominion Government \$1,795,002.00
Reservation for Bank Premises 199,583.50
400,000.00
2,394,585.50

Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward \$ 755,114.82

GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th APRIL, 1928

LIABILITIES
Capital Stock \$ 29,916,700.00
Res. \$ 30,916,700.00
Balance of Profits carried forward 755,114.82

Unclaimed Dividends \$ 31,671,814.82
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st June, 1928 7,741.07
897,501.00
32,577,056.89

Notes of the Bank in circulation \$ 42,644,638.50
Deposits not bearing interest 143,773,753.47

Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement 592,576,433.15
Deposits made by and Balances due to other Banks in Canada 2,094,559.41

Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada 7,962,753.22
Bills Payable 362,769.06
789,414,846.81

Letters of Credit outstanding 14,869,901.45
Liabilities not included in the foregoing 1,409,111.39
\$868,187,616.54

ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary coin current \$ 33,608,833.18
Dominion notes 57,542,634.25
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves 19,000,000.00

Deposits made with and Balances due from other Banks in Canada \$ 48,393.13
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada 9,332,374.93

Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover 40,824,791.27

Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Great Britain and United States, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, and other securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover 117,249,189.40
167,454,748.73

Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value 81,642,520.91
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value 6,929,569.35

Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian not exceeding market value 42,353,736.04
Notes of other Banks 4,036,625.00

United States and other foreign currencies 789,504.69
Cheques on other Banks 39,506,244.58
\$452,864,416.73

Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts \$297,609,586.71
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts 25,076,930.59

Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts 57,580,519.36
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for 2,073,854.04
382,340,890.70

Bank Premises at not more than cost (less amounts written off) 11,550,000.00
Real Estate other than Bank Premises 658,990.45

Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank 1,156,016.19
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra) 14,869,901.45
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund 1,463,197.60

Shares of and loans to controlled companies 2,801,441.26
Other Assets not included in the foregoing 482,762.16
\$868,187,616.54

NOTE.—The business of the Bank in Paris, France, and in San Francisco, U.S.A. is carried on under the name of local incorporated companies and the figures are incorporated in the above General Statement.

NOTE.—Bonds of the Merchants Realty Corporation to the extent of \$2,104,000.00, secured on premises leased to the Bank, are in the hands of the public. These bonds do not appear in the above Statement as the Bank is not directly liable therefor.

VINCENT MEREDITH,
Chairman of the Board.

CHARLES B. GORDON,
President.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR,
General Manager.



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H. R. PETERSON,
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INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Windsor, Montreal, Toronto, Calgary.

Menace to the Northland

(Continued from Page 17)

paraded so often before us by protective organizations, is due to the fact that the worst accumulation of debris, combined with the worst of incendiaries, or careless tourists, or fire-bug settlers, could not possibly have produced a fire during the greater part of last season. The fiery trial of these organizations will come during the next dry season, and afterwards their figures will be interesting.

In the history of our big forest fires, the worst will be found to have occurred in the Fall. Slash and surface fires are for the Spring when the litter of the previous fall and winter lies uncovered by any growth of green underbrush or plants, and is exposed to the drying winds and hot sun. They are not as a rule widespread, and danger to life and property is confined to operations within the areas where the slash or litter occurs. Towns, villages and homesteads are usually safe, unless it be a new development building up in close proximity to bush or wild land.

But the Fall fires, coming after months of drought and heat, when the circulation of sap and growth of vegetation has ceased, but with the same vegetation remaining organically intact, hanging to its twigs, lying lightly on the ground, or in the case of the grasses and weeds, still standing erect, and when the Fall gales blow from the western quarter; then is the combination before which departments of lands and forests, their patrols, their permits to burn, and permits to travel, their portable pumps and preventive records of 192 — count not at all.

The details of the last Temiskaming fire in 1922 are still fresh in memory; its cause was this combination of forces, not, as was actually suggested by some, the withdrawal, by the Farmers' Government of pathetic memory, of a few fire-rangers holding sinecure jobs in a few settled townships. By their system the whole concentrated powers of all the protective organizations in the East could not have prevented that fire, and no power on earth could have checked it.

The Temiskaming fire ran over an area of no more than fifty miles in length and a few miles wide. The menaced region up North is three hundred miles long and lies so that the prevailing fire winds of the Fall can rake it from end to end! Not all of the people of that section realize their danger. We, in the sections already visited by catastrophe, did not, although given many minor warnings of actual experience. The writer has conversed with many residents, business men and farmers, along the Transcontinental on the subject. "Oh, I think we are safe enough here now. There is no bush left within half a mile of the village," but he remembers where two miles of cultivated farm land was not enough to save life and property in '22, and this man's half mile is partly a stump clearing.

"We never get it that dry up here now. Haven't had a dry summer for years." They too have had their scares but have apparently forgotten. "I guess that muskeg back of my buildings is all the protection I need. She's some swamp"; but the writer has seen muskeg still partly submerged in June, burn to a depth of eighteen inches in September.

And here is a question that the writer for one cannot answer. In the event of a general holocaust, where are the people of the towns and villages and farms to go for safety? Will the tragedies of Val Gagne, Monteith and Matheson be repeated on a worse scale? Except in isolated instances such as the Experimental Farm at Kapuskasing, or the farming country around Cochrane or Amos, the clearings are quite inadequate for protection. The rivers at such a time are no safeguard, for, as in all low-lying places, the air is unbreathable, and also, once at the water, further retreat is impossible. Wells and root cellars are absolute death traps. Wholesale removal of the inhabitants of the threatened areas might be feasible if carried out before train service were interrupted, but there are difficulties.

Now for the remedy, and it may sound red and revolutionary! It is FIRE, FIRE, and still more FIRE! Fire applied intelligently and without regard to the calendar, and above all, under the direction of men who know the country, the conditions, the possibilities, and—their job. Protective work should be based on the assumption that a fire is inevitable, and that to reduce it to a minimum when it comes is the end in view. Slash disposal done at the right time, is easy, but slash alone does not constitute the danger; it is the inflammable ground where that lies. Ground that will burn deep under green forest, in swamps, actually in cultivated fields! But that ground will not burn in

wet weather and to get any measure of protection most of that top inflammable layer must be removed. In any case it must be removed before a warm, sweet, fertile soil can be produced, and only fire can remove it.

Manifestly it cannot be removed in wet weather and all dry weather constitutes a danger period. A certain, even a large amount of risk must be taken, and fire must be kept at work at all times whenever debris or muck will burn and so long as it is under sane and competent direction. There offers the only way out under the circumstances. Then, when there comes the time which any executive of a protective organization with modern science at its aid should recognize, close down completely on fire setting, extinguish incipient and dormant fires, and take all possible precautionary measures for protection of the population.

A fact not generally recognized is that fire protection on territory opened for agricultural settlement is entirely a different proposition to that required for timber limits and land unsuitable for agriculture. In the last named, fire has no place or excuse whatever, but in the former, fire is an absolute necessity and also an ever present danger. It is worse than useless to try to protect life and property in such sections by suppressing fire. Such measures, by allowing an accumulation of inflammable material have the opposite effect in the long run. Only by systematic and persistent removal of dangerous conditions can any degree of safety be attained and for the rest the inescapable risk connected with settlement in the backwoods, must be accepted by the residents and owners of property there, and provided for accordingly.

After a great disaster there is much inquiry. Many theories, many plans, many good resolutions are made and advanced. But public, private and departmental interest seems to wane with the newspaper headlines. If we learned the lessons of the Porcupine, Cochrane, and Matheson fires we have forgotten them. No one anticipated the possibility of fire in Northern Ontario gold mines, but in forest fires it is very different. Unless the right action is taken a far worse disaster than the Hollinger is waiting to horrify the continent and cause suffering and death to hundreds of splendid, hardworking settlers and their families, not to speak of the inhabitants of whole towns. And there is no excuse. We have been warned by experience, and the disaster, should it come, will differ from the others only in magnitude—the worst yet. Will anything be done?

Brompton Preferred Redemption Expiry Date of 8 per cent. Stock is July 15

HOLDERS of the 8 per cent. preferred stock of Brompton Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, are in receipt of the following communication, signed by President E. W. Tobin:

"Under the provisions of by-law No. 38 your company was authorized to purchase or redeem its outstanding 8 per cent. preferred shares with the consent of the holders thereof at a price not exceeding \$133.50 per share and accrued dividend.

"The directors of the company have authorized the redemption at the price of \$133.50 per share and accrued dividend of all preferred shares of the company which may be presented for redemption between June 16, 1928, and July 15, 1929, inclusive. All shareholders desiring to turn in their shares for redemption must present the certificates representing such shares, properly endorsed, to Quebec Savings and Trust Company, 120 St. James Street, Montreal, on and after June 16, 1928, and not later than July 15, 1928.

"The rights of presenting shares for redemption cannot be exercised by shareholders subsequent to July 15, 1928, in the absence of further authorization by the board."

Aggressive Plans Orange Crush and Subsidiary Make Optimistic Estimates

STARTING out the new summer season, Orange Crush, Limited, is out in an aggressive way to develop new and large outlets for its products. In 1927 net earnings available for first and second preference dividends were sufficient to leave a surplus equal to 70 cents a share of common stock after equal participation with the second preference.

The estimate for 1928 is considerably higher, and after allowing for business growth as well as the 70 per cent. proportional share in the earnings of its subsidiary, Honey Dew,

Limited, it is claimed that the company will take care of first and second preference dividends leaving a surplus equal to \$2.50 per share of common after allowing for equal participation with the second preference stock.

The management believes that the Honey Dew, Limited, subsidiary will work out very advantageously this year. In 1927 that company earned 13 cents per share on its common stock whereas for 1928 it is estimated that its net will exceed \$1.75 per share. Orange Crush shares have been commanding a quite active market in Toronto.

Banking Conference

A CONFERENCE of Canadian bankers and other competent persons on possible improvements to the Canadian banking system has been recommended in a report tabled in the House of Commons. Establishment of a Federal Reserve Bank, as in the United States, is not favored. The report was tabled by F. Wellington Hay (Liberal, Perth South) as Chairman of the Banking and Commerce Committee, which had this question under lengthy consideration. Further discussion of the subject of possible improvement by such a conference was, in the committee's opinion, advisable.

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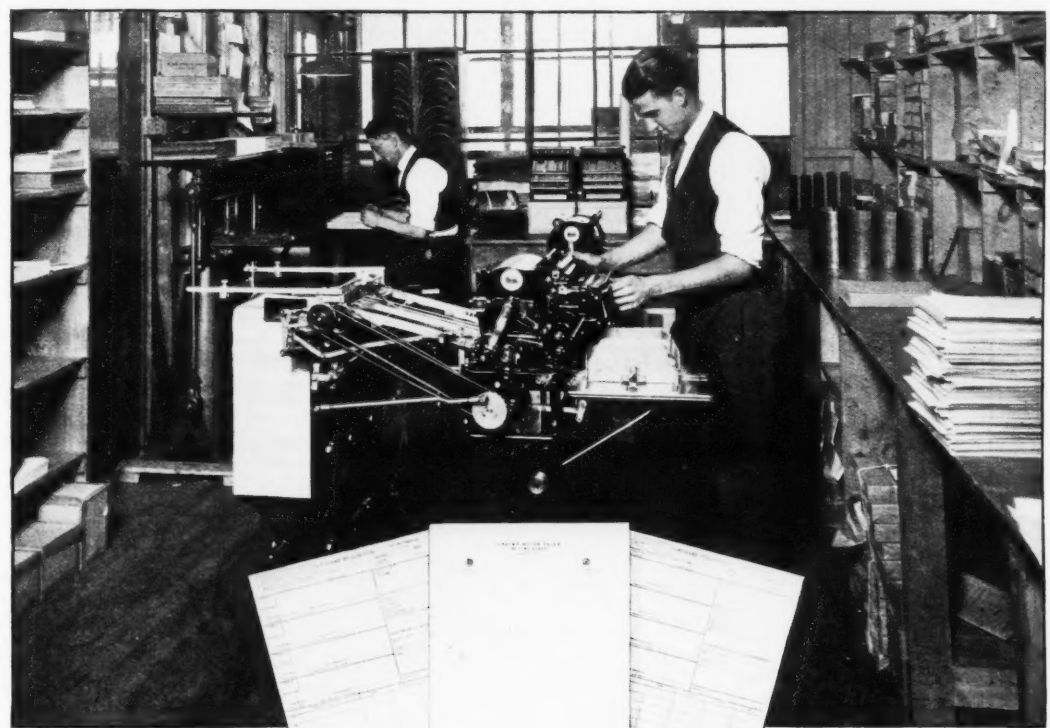


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(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)

CAPITAL (FULLY PAID)	£ 2,500,000
RESERVE (OR RESERVE FUND) (OCT. 1927)	2,683,226
DEPOSITS (OCT. 1927)	44,186,574

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General Manager: Sir Alexander Kemp Wright, K.B.E., D.L.
Secretary: J. B. Adhead.
London City Office: 3 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
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Power Aids Metal Exports

*Striking Increase Not Due to Greater Production Alone
But to Increased Use of Hydro Energy in Electrolytic
Refining—National Benefits Secured from
Turning Out Finished Products*

CANADA'S exports of metals are growing rapidly. For the fiscal year ended March 31 a gain of nearly \$11,000,000 is recorded in exports of non-ferrous ores and smelter products; this despite the fact that prices for copper, lead, zinc and silver were not so good as in the previous year.

Exports of nickel, copper, lead, aluminum, zinc, cobalt and platinum exceeded \$75,000,000 compared with \$67,500,000 in the previous year. With gold, raw and in bullion, the total comes to over \$87,000,000 compared with \$76,000,000 a year ago.

The increase in the value of Canada's export business in metals is not alone due to greater production of the mines but to a surprising extent to increasing utilization of hydro-electric power in the refining of metals in Canada, says the Department of the Interior, through its Natural Resources Intelligence Service. In analyzing the figures one is struck by the growth of the aluminum refining industry and of nickel refining in Canada. Electrolytic refining of metals meant millions of dollars to Canadian industries last year.

In the case of aluminum, the raw material, alumina, is imported into Canada and brought to localities where cheap hydro-electric power is available for refining. At Shawinigan Falls and at the new town of Arvida in the Saguenay district, electrolytic refining of this metal is carried on, and with what success is indicated by the export figures for the fiscal year. These show exports of aluminum for the year just closed as more than double the quantity in the previous year. The value at over \$10,500,000 compares with \$5,970,000 for the previous twelve months.

The rise in value of Canada's export nickel business is in part due to shipments of more nickel than in the previous year and in part to a larger percentage of nickel products leaving the Dominion in refined and consequently more valuable form. Canadian hydro-electric power and Canadian labor and machinery are being used on an increasing scale in the production of electrolytic nickel—a product 99.8 per cent. pure.

In round figures Canada exported in the fiscal year ended March 31, 78,000,000 pounds of nickel valued at \$17,000,000 compared with 62,500,000 pounds valued at \$13,000,000 in the previous year. The year just closed saw Canada's exports of nickel come back on a par with the highest recorded in the war period when in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, exports exceeded 79,000,000 pounds.

Then nickel was valued at 37 cents a pound; now the value is 27 cents. Yet although the value of the refined metal has dropped by ten cents a pound and the quantity in 1927-28 was nearly a million pounds below the peak, Canada's exports were worth over 50 per cent. more than in the peak year when the recorded value was slightly over \$11,000,000 compared with \$17,000,000 this year.

Detailed figures of the products which make up Canada's nickel exports portray clearly the value of refining this metal in the Dominion. In the fiscal year 1918-19 trade statistics show 76,000,000 pounds of nickel exported in ore, matte or speiss at a valuation of 13 cents a pound and only a little over 3,000,000 pounds exported as refined metal at the 37 cent valuation. In the fiscal year 1927-28, 37,000,000 pounds were exported in matte or speiss at an average of 15 cents a pound, 33,500,000 pounds as fine nickel at 27 cents, and almost 8,000,000 pounds in nickel oxide at 31 cents.

Comparing the latest year with the immediately preceding year there was little change in exports of nickel in the cheapest form, but exports of fine nickel rose by over 7,500,000 pounds. In the third and still more valuable item of nickel oxide at 31 cents a pound, the entire amount of nearly 8,000,000 pounds valued at \$2,500,000 represents a gain since nickel was not separately shown in that form in the exports of the previous year.

A word about Canada's exports of copper, lead and zinc. In all of these increases are shown for the fiscal year 1927-28, but with the exception of copper values are down slightly. Copper exports increased by 19,000,000 pounds to 133,000,000 pounds valued at \$14,500,000, a gain of \$650,000 in value; lead exports increased by 30,000,000 pounds to 255,000,000 pounds valued at nearly \$12,000,000, a decrease in value however of about \$1,500,000.

Exports of zinc in spelter increased by 25,000,000 pounds to nearly 124,000,000 pounds valued at \$7,000,000, a decrease in value of \$200,000. Zinc is also exported to some extent in ore,

this item decreasing by half a million dollars to \$860,000.

The story of utilization of hydro-electric energy in Canada for electrolytic refining of metals also includes lead, zinc and copper, particularly the first two. All three of these metals are produced electrolytically at the great metallurgical plant of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company at Trail, B.C., the largest non-ferrous metallurgical plant in the British Empire with a capacity of 400 tons of lead, 375 tons of zinc, and 60 tons of copper per day.

Pulpwood Gains

*Exports for April Up by \$1,260,000—\$6,873,000
for Four Months*

ACCORDING to the report issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, the exports of pulp and paper for the month of April were valued at \$12,400,469, which was an increase of \$1,260,300 over the total for April, 1927.

Exports of wood pulp in April were valued at \$3,013,864, and of paper at \$9,386,605, as compared with \$2,656,240 and \$8,483,929 respectively in April, 1927.

For the first four months of current year the total value of Canadian exports of wood pulp and paper amounted to \$61,674,593, as compared with \$54,801,009 in the corresponding months of 1927, an increase for the current year of \$6,873,584 or nearly 13 per cent.

Wood pulp exports for the four months were valued at \$14,591,245, and exports of paper at \$47,083,348, as compared with \$13,968,427 and \$40,832,582 respectively in the four months of 1927.

Famous Players Shareholders Receive Notifi- cation of Share Exchange

IN A letter to stockholders, Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Limited, advise that on and after June 15 outstanding common shares of the company will be exchanged for shares without nominal or par value. It is expected that the listing of the new shares without nominal or par value will be completed by the 15th of June, and that trading in these shares on the new basis will commence from that date.

The notice states that it is provided that the common stock of this company shall consist of shares of no par value on the basis of four shares of no par value for each share of \$100 par value. The outstanding certificates for fully paid common shares of \$100 each should, therefore, be surrendered in exchange for new certificates of shares of no par value, which certificates will be ready on the 15th of June, 1928. Registered holders of common shares of the par value of \$100 each are, therefore, required on and after the 15th of June, 1928, to surrender their certificates to the company's transfer agent, Montreal Trust Company, at its offices, 61 Yonge St., Toronto, or 11 Place d'Armes, Montreal, so that the new certificates may be delivered.

New Western Plant Canadian Industries, Ltd. to Spend \$1,000,000 at Winnipeg

THE construction of an explosive plant near Winnipeg at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000 is planned by the Canadian Industries, Limited, according to announcement made by Arthur B. Purvis of Montreal, President and Managing Director.

The Manitoba plant, which will be the first to be operated in the Middle Western field by the firm, will serve the mining fields of Western Canada. The company controls six of the largest chemical industries in Canada, and is affiliated with the Imperial Chemical Industries of Great Britain and the du Pont Company of the United States.

Extensions of the company's holdings to Manitoba will be the first step in a general program to serve Western Canada, Mr. Purvis said. As quickly as the market warrants other factories will be erected.

Mr. Purvis has just completed a tour of the West in the interests of the project, and was very optimistic in his impressions of the mining outlook in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces.

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per annum, payable half-yearly. Considering the yield basis on which other high-grade securities are selling and keeping in mind the decided trend towards lower rates, this is a very attractive rate of interest.

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We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the trade.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited
MONTREAL CORBYVILLE
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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, JUNE 2, 1928

From Torch to Twisted Flame

*Lighting and Decorative Lighting
Down the Ages*

By MARJORIE ELLIOTT WILKINS

IN THE nebulous dawn of Time the first lighting to greet our awed ancestors was the flaming torch. Naturally no records of their impressions exist, but we can take it for granted that, once having learned the value of this strange phenomenon it was jealously guarded, both for the building of new fires and for the fascination of light, and yet how like those wild primitive people the flaming torches must have been—flaming brightly while they lasted and then quickly dying, leaving but charred remains.

In the gradual evolution of lighting oil was discovered



FLAMING TORCH.

ed and the torch gave place to crude lamps of earthenware and terra-cotta. The Egyptians and early Greeks had lamps of sorts—chiefly of the flat, saucer-like device of Biblical times, with which we are familiar in parable and illustration. These had ornamental covers, with a hole in the centre through which the oil was poured, a handle at one end, and at the other a spout into which the wick was thrust. The typical form had a flatness necessary for steadiness when carrying and when set down on the crude pedestal of the times.

As this lamp developed and came into use by the Romans and Greeks, several wick openings were employed, and bronze replaced the earthenware. Symbolical decorations, although at first very crude, were employed extensively, such as the palm, used in the triumphal marches and the Olympic games, and the olive branch as a symbol of peace.

The use of oil is generally associated with Rome, but candles were in use long before the time of Christ. Candlesticks and even candelabrum of bronze for household use and precious gold for the sacred altars had developed a certain quality of workmanship, although their lighting qualities must have been meagre compared to the standards of to-day.

The Etruscans were the earliest fine workers in bronze and as early as 600 B. C. they made their lamps for use in household and sacred edifice from this beautiful metal. They, too, used candles and candelabra, while pine torches lit the gardens. Ornament was then undeveloped and they used figures, both human and otherwise, extensively. So often in their design they used themselves or the birds and animals in action, or else supporting their lamps. The single light was common and the bronze lamp was augmented by the cruder earthenware.

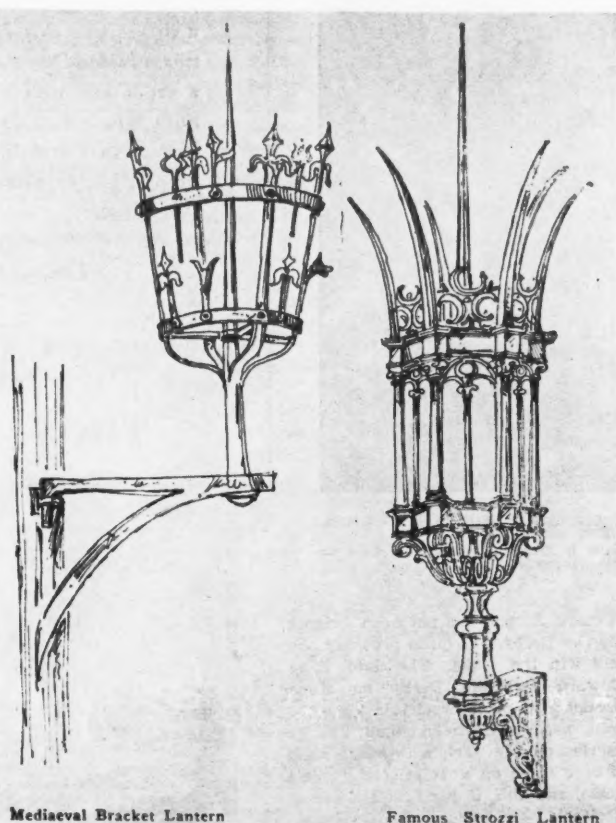
Prior to the time of the Romans the lighting devices were all for indoor use, but now they developed a type of lantern, with a device which would shield the flame from draught, and consequently could be used out of doors. Skins, oiled cloth, and later, glass and non-inflammable horn were used for glazing. In the accompanying illustration is the famous lantern of Herculaneum which is claimed to be the second oldest in existence. Over 1800 years ago it was used in that city and was found among the ruins. The inscription indicates that this lantern was the property of Catus, and was to be carried by his servant. It was well and cleverly made, and could not easily be blown out.

As Rome adopted Christianity, the sacred symbols of the religion were worked into the metal and earthenware of the lamps in the churches. Both the lamp and candle were used for lighting and for the sacred rites before the altar. Various devices of the cross as well as sacred inscriptions were employed extensively.

Tracing the evolution of the lamp through the Dark Ages, one comes to the Byzantine influence, more decorative than formerly. The churches and mosques were encouraging the making of the finest lamps, and it is according to their use for the Christian churches or for

Mosques that we recognize their symbols. The multi-lamp and the candelabra came into prominence in the medieval churches and cathedrals. These were often the gifts of the wealthy and were very costly and ornate. For a time the pricket type of candlestick replaced the lamp and candles came into use in place of oil. In Italy architecture had greatly progressed, as well as the arts, and the lamps reflected the movement, which was generally one of improvement. Men like Cellini and Michael Angelo had their influence, while during the Italian Renaissance the Strozzi Palace was built at Florence, and from it comes one of the finest examples of Italian lanterns in the splendid example herewith illustrated.

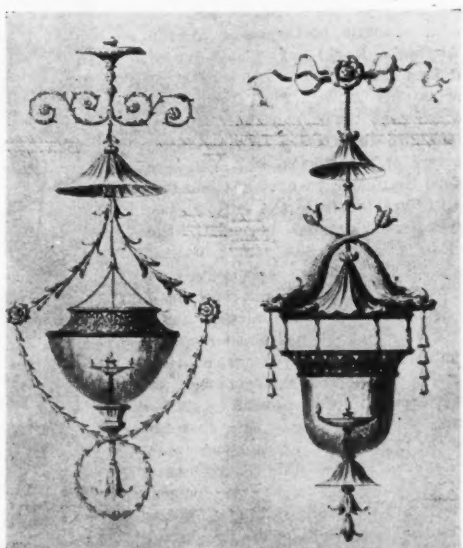
The bracket was evolved about the same period. The primitive rushlights had been made by dipping rushes into fat-grease and their lights were far from brilliant. However, these improved with the cotton wick and the old and extremely crude holders were supplanted by spikes or prickets placed on the wall at convenient locations. Some of these had both curved handles and hooks, so that they might be either hung or placed in the wall in small niches provided for the purpose.



Medieval Bracket Lantern

Famous Strozzi Lantern

The Spaniards of early medieval times used olive oil for illumination in a lamp of Roman type with a basin. The introduction of the candle, however, did away with the lamp for some time. The candlestick was of the spike variety onto which the candle was thrust, with a base of three legs. As in many of the earlier countries, it is supposed that this three leg type of base was the safest on their crude floors or pedestals. In the mountains the lily husk replaced the pricket and in the town and cities the



BELL SHAPED LANTERNS BY ROBERT ADAM
Bell shaped lanterns which were in use during the latter eighteenth century in England.

crown gradually came into use, and this, like the gilding, was probably the result of French influence.

The chandelier of the western Renaissance assumed greater richness of design, and became developed in tiers, with many lights arranged to alternate, and produce a greater brilliance of light than almost any lighting device of previous time. Frequently this type of chandelier was supported by chains on pulleys which permitted of lowering or raising. This is why many of this old type of chandelier ends in a ring at the bottom, which facilitated the changing of the height.

With the extravagant elegance of the Louis lamps became more ornate and colorful. Yet they are not without beauty and proportion, as one soon discovers in visiting the Petit Salon Louis XV at Fontainebleau. Here there are one or two famous examples of both the lantern and the bracket which had not yet succumbed to the effeminate use of the dainty bow-knots and festoons of Louis XVI. There is a delicacy and lightness of the fine detail which makes the lamps of this period in France easily distinguished from other periods in the various countries of Europe.

Coming to England, at this time already crude oil and tallow and rush candles were giving place to the influence of the architecture of the Continent. Harmonizing with

the Chippendale furniture of the Queen Anne period one finds chandeliers and brackets finished in silver and gold, ornate but graceful in design. The crystal chandelier, with a mirror backplate became very beautiful fixture, although of course these were in use in only the wealthiest homes. The churches were still responsible for hanging the finest types of chandeliers and using the artistic sconces and candles.

In England, too, the lantern was used extensively, although very few examples remain to-day. The old watchman with his lanthorne produced a little ray of light which must have been meagre in the streets of a large city.

As the oil lamps came into use about 1800 A. D., wrought iron was at first generally employed for lamps. The city authorities frequently used wooden posts topped with wrought iron lamps for street lighting purposes and one can still see a few of these old lamps on the north side of Westminster Abbey.

The Girandole and the Wall lights of Adam were fine examples of what was used in the better homes of the early nineteenth century. These showed many influences, as instanced in the Chinese, the strides in the making of glass and the introduction of the finer pottery, such as Wedgwood in making the bases of lamps. Gold and silver were wrought into costly lamps and chandeliers, used alone, or combined with glass or crystal. Sheffield plate was used very extensively for candelabra and candles, two typical examples having been illustrated in these pages recently.

On our own continent the lamp, as well as the furniture and architecture came from the mother countries originally, but it gradually developed a personality of its own, until that style which we commonly call "The Colonial" came into being. There are, however, two distinct types on this continent, that corresponding with the Queen Anne and Georgian in England and the Spanish Renaissance which is to be found in the South Western States. The Betty Lamp was commonly used, and was but a simple covered pan of oil with an opening at either end for a wick. Many materials went into the original making of our colonial lamps, from the original iron and tin to later pewter, copper and brass.

The whale-oil was generally used, but candles were considered more elegant and, although rare, were used by the wealthy. Sperm oil was refined and known as Astral oil, and was preferred because the fumes were not so strong, and the smoke less. Shades were developed, which protected the flame from draughts and produced a steadier and more even light.

As the oil lamp progressed it took on an even more refined quality with the discovery of coal oil which lighted many a settler's home of this century and still does. Gasoline has had many uses for lighting purposes and with the discovery of that, we are into the era of modern electric lighting.

A Hindu Wife

NOT many women will envy the lot of Miss Miller, the American who recently married the ex-Maharajah of Indore. To be the wife of an Indian Prince may be romantic, but it has its disadvantages.

There was, however, a magnificent reception in full eastern style. The ex-Maharajah, who stayed at his palace at Barwaha, near the capital of his old principality, Indore, received fifty thousand guests, and gave an elaborate wedding feast in true oriental splendor. The reception was held in the vast grounds of Barwaha, and the banquet took place inside the spacious palace.

The Hindu religion treats a woman in a very different way from our own. For ever after her marriage she must seclude herself, and never be seen by the eyes of men. She takes up the veil and lives always behind the famous purdar.

From the age of six or seven, when the tiny girl is



Brass Octagonal Lantern designed by Robert Adam. The lantern was designed to protect the light from draughts and is very suitable for halls.

often married, until her death she is the property of her lord and master. She is in fact that chattel of her husband in this life as in the next.

Hinduism recognizes Suttee, and had a white woman married an Indian a century ago she could have looked forward to following her husband into the next world by burning on his funeral pyre. But happily, perhaps, for Miss Miller, the English have put a stop to that custom, and it is now contrary to the Indian Criminal Law.

The prospective bride spent some time in studying the

religion in preparation for the ceremony of initiation on March 18th, when she took the oath that she believes and will abide by the tenets of Hinduism.

And to abide by it means a great deal, for the whole domestic life of the Hindu is inwoven with religion—from the time when the child enters the world until the man or woman leaves it. It touches the child at his birth when mother and child are sealed up in an air-tight room with the witch doctors whose one remedy for every ill is cow-dung—the cow being the sacred animal of the Hindu. If the infant is one of the "Twice-born"—that is, one of the Brahman or priest caste, one of the Kshatri or warrior caste, or of Vaisya who are the trader caste—he or she is held to be of a different race from the common herd, a race that is semi-divine. The child has been born again, and none but three castes can possibly have that honour. As a sign that he is a "twice-born" the child is invested with the sacred chord, and he has all sorts of extra privileges and duties.

The ordinary life of the Hindu woman is regulated down to the minutest detail. The cleaning of her teeth and the taking of her bath are ordered, and she will accompany each act by Vedic devotions. Each meal is eaten with religious rites.

In the house are the images of the gods. To them must be rendered devotions. To Agni, the Divine Fire, is offered cooked food, and to the ancestors of the household, holy water from the Ganges. There are also five stones which represent the gods, White for Shiva; black for Vishnu; red for Ganesha; crystal for the sun; and a piece of ore for Devi.

And then when the ordinary Hindu woman or the Maharanee leaves the world her body is borne to a holy river even before death, if that is possible. Otherwise precautions must be taken for keeping the messengers of hell at bay. Such precautions are surrounding the body with cow-dung, or getting the dying woman to pull a cow's tail. Thereby, it is thought, she will be transported across the river of death, and get a specially quick passport to heaven.

Thirteen days after the body had been burnt the bones are thrown into the Ganges, and the minions of Yama conduct it either to Heaven or to Hell. It is interesting to know that the Hindu has been informed of the distance to Hell! it is 86,000 leagues.

The Maidens of Afghanistan

I ADMIT that famed for their beauty are the women of China.

Of Kashmere, Bokhara, and the land of the Tartars. Yet mine own eyes have beheld the maidens of the Afghans. Then why, hereafter, should I look on other women?

Pure is their race. Of the lineage of Jacob are they. They need neither musk nor attar of red roses. For is there a sweeter scent than the scent of their piety, Praying five times each day to Allah, the King, the One?

They need neither bracelets nor rose-rings nor necklaces. Since, more precious than jewels, are their black tresses. Thy need no embroidered shawls, no robes of scarlet muslin.

Since theirs is the good taste of simple white face-veils. Sweeter are their hidden charms than those which one sees.

For the women of Afghanistan are virtuous women. They spend their time in the seclusion of their homes. And go not about, like others I know, with their bodies half-naked.

They are so modest that they never drop their face-veils And raise bold eyes to passers-by in the bazaars. They do not curse their men, nor clench fists in anger.

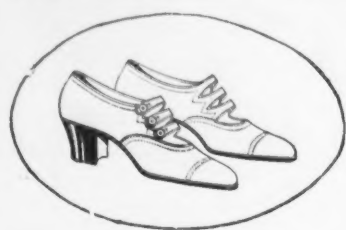
And I, Kushal Khan, have spoken but little of what is much. No more words shall I speak on this matter which is boundless.

—Kushal Khan. (Translated by Achmed Abdullah.)



The old Lantern of Herculaneum from the library of McDonald-Wilson.

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The Onlooker in LONDON

The Court Returns to Town

THE Queen was back in town earlier than the King, coming straight from Windsor Castle. She never goes to Newmarket, and thus she missed the chance of seeing the King carry off the One Thousand Guineas. Her Majesty at once started preparing for the Courts, the first three of which are being held this month and two others later on. Usually, there are only four Courts, but five have been found absolutely necessary if those entitled to present

ed out by the horses on either side of her. It was not long, however, before Childs had her treading on the heels of the leaders, and coming down the Bushes hill it was apparent that the issue rested between Jurisdiction and Scuttle. In the dip Scuttle attempted to bear away to the left, but Childs collected her in masterly style, and the daughter of Captain Cuttle (himself a winner of the Derby) strode out resolutely. With her jockey urging for all he was worth, Scuttle gradually gained the ascendancy to win in good style. Rather unfortunately,



MRS. GRANT MORDEN, OF LONDON, ENGLAND, WIFE OF COLONEL GRANT MORDEN, M.P.
Who was an extensively feted visitor while in Canada, where she came to visit her mother, Mrs. Julia Grant Henshaw, of Vancouver.

—Photo by Mure de Lanti.

ation are to enjoy the privilege. The suggestion is being made that the renewal of another pre-war custom would be welcomed, especially in West End business circles, and that a February Court should be held. In former days a Court followed soon after the opening of every session of Parliament, with the other Courts held at intervals during the season. The King did not return to town until the end of the week. He usually pays a visit to Newmarket for the First Spring Meeting, attending as an ordinary member of the Jockey Club, and generally occupying his private apartments in the Jockey Club rooms on the main street of the town—rooms simply furnished but containing a number of Royal racing drawings and prints of other days. The King greatly enjoys Newmarket, and each day goes to see the morning gallops, often accompanied by Princess Mary, for Lord Lascelles has a big string of horses there. The King also rides early every day before going to the Royal box for the racing, and spends the evening in a club function with his fellow members. With the return of the Duke of Connaught from the South of France, the entire Royal Family will once more be in this country. His Royal Highness has completely shaken off the effects of his recent rather severe attack of influenza, and is declared to be in better health and spirits than has been the case for some time past. He has many engagements in the immediate future, including the installation of the new Knights Grand Cross of the Bath in Westminster Abbey, when he will attend as Grand Master and Prince Knight Grand Cross of the Order.

The King's First Classic Victory

THE Royal party in temporary residence at Newmarket was augmented on Thursday evening by the arrival of the Prince of Wales, who, with Princess Mary, accompanied the King to the race course side of the town the following morning, when His Majesty's horses in training were watched at exercise, Scuttle being restricted to an easy canter. The weather was gloriously fine during racing, and although there is seldom as much public interest taken in the race for the One Thousand, and as is the case with the Two Thousand, it was a crowd of normal extent which saw the meeting through. The race proved a triumph for the King's filly, Scuttle, and as she passed the post a length in front of Jurisdiction and six lengths in front of Tobagan, the cheering was loud and sustained. At the starting post Scuttle had caused trouble by refusing to line up, and when the dispatch was effected she was crowd-

perhaps, Scuttle has not been entered for the Derby, but quite probably she will win the Oaks. The late King Edward won the Derby on three occasions, and other classic races as well, notably when Diamond Jubilee carried off the "Triple Crown." King George races on a relatively modest scale, and this is his first success in a classic.

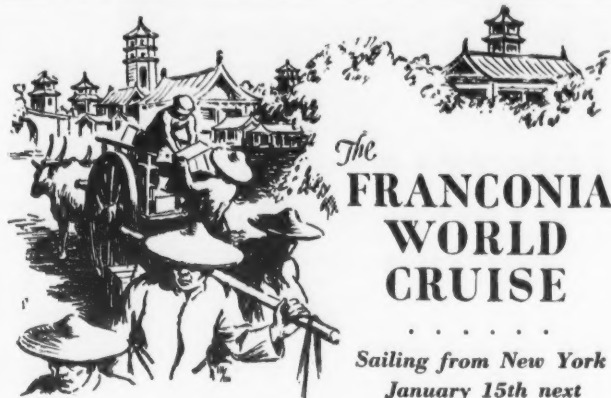
The Queen Among Her People

TO THE delight of thousands of people in the East End of London, the Queen, during her visit to Bethnal Green, walked down the street "among her people." It had been her express wish that as much as possible of ceremony should be foregone. She sat in an armchair in the balcony of the Excelsior Hall to see an operatic performance instead of having a Royal box. The value of that seat from the box office point of view is only 3s. 6d. The Queen left her carriage after the performance to walk to the Oxford House headquarters of the clerics who run the Oxford Settlement, where she had tea, smiling graciously to the enthusiastic crowds, who greeted her with the utmost warmth. She had a special smile for the children who dodged in and out of the policemen's legs until the constables good-humouredly abandoned the task of trying to marshal them into lines. The Queen's visit was to a gala performance of "Pagliacci" at the Excelsior Hall—which serves the East End just as the Old Vic caters for another part of London. Her Majesty is patroness of the Oxford House Choral Society, and the performers in the opera included a railway porter, a bricklayer, shop girls, and clerks. Following the opera, which was exceedingly well done, "Chang," the jungle film, was shown at the Queen's request. At Oxford House the Queen had presented to her "Daddie" Rowe, who has been doorkeeper there for a quarter of a century, and Charlie Platt, for thirty years general handyman. Among others presented during the afternoon was Private S. F. Godley, the first man to win the V.C. during the War.

The King's Nautical Collection

FROM the time he served afloat as a naval officer the King has been a collector of nautical curios of all sorts. A selection of his acquisitions is now on exhibition in the Science Museum. There is a model of the *Ophir*, the ship that carried him on the first memorable Empire cruise to Australia, a hawser from a Chinese junk, and a model in bone of an 80-gun ship of the line of the Trafalgar period, fashioned by a French prisoner of war. These and other varied objects from the Royal collection help

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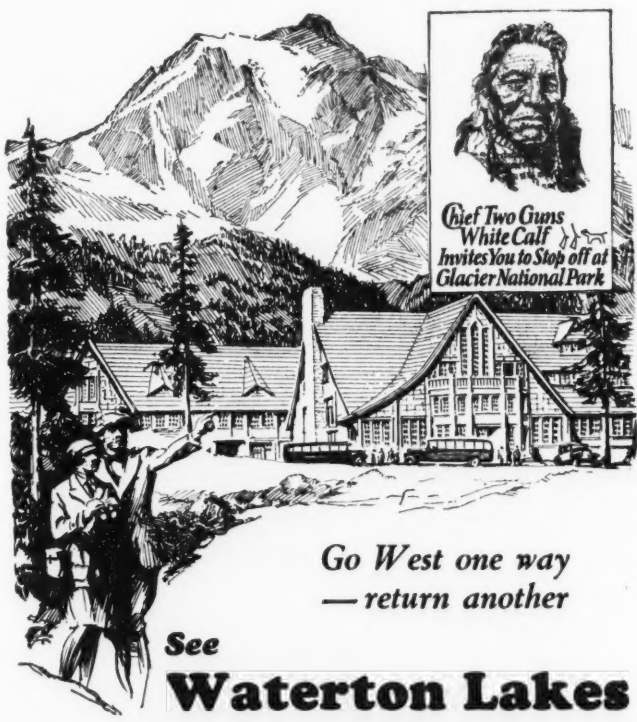
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DR. DOROTHY COCHRANE LOGAN, the English physician, who declared last October that she had swum the English Channel, was summoned to appear before the General Medical Council on May 22nd, since she had been fined one hundred pounds at Mansion House for a false declaration. Under the name of Mona McLennan, Dr. Logan announced last October that she had swum the Channel from France to England in thirteen hours, ten minutes. Three hours later, Dr. Logan made the disclosure that the "swim" was a hoax and she gave as her reason for the deceit that she was trying to show that a strict supervision of all Channel swims was needed. In imposing the fine, the Lord Mayor said the offence was "akin to perjury." The charge of the Medical Council against Dr. Logan is one of "misdemeanour."

Now we admit that it does not seem very dignified for a London physician to prevaricate concerning her swimming feats. However, no one seems to doubt Dr. Logan's statement that she merely wished to show how carelessly the Channel is guarded. How easy it would be for an ambitious person to declare that he had swum from Calais to Dover, and then claim all the publicity in the world—to say nothing of a public banquet and the freedom of the city.

After all, most of us are a little tired of all these restless swimmers and aviators. Every morning when we open the paper someone has descended on one of our islands in an aeroplane or has attempted to swim across one of our bays. It is becoming unsafe for Canada to leave an island

out overnight, unless she wants a foreign airman to take possession of it in the early morning hours. As to swimming, it is a splendid exercise, but rather tiresome as a marvellous feat. I daresay some of these courageous creatures will be coming over again to try a swim over Niagara Falls, in barrels. We are proud of our wonderful cataract; but we insist that it is not an ideal swimming pool, unless, of course, you are a member of a Suicide Club. In the meantime, we hope that Dr. Dorothy will get off lightly with her "misdemeanour," for she really was a patriot in trying to guard the English Channel from irreverent intruders and midnight marauders.

THERE are many joys in May which give us reason to look forward to that month. There are tulips in the park and daffodils in the window and Victoria Day for fire-crackers—to say nothing of blossom rides to Grimsby where the apple-blossoms make the land a pink-and-white paradise. Of all the May-tide joys, however, the one that I like best is Woodbine Week, when the "gee-gees" are seen at their best and brightest. There is no merrier music than the mad scamper over the turf when the favourite leads by a length or so. And such a bonnie winner of the King's Plate as we had this year when Young Kitty took the lead and added another victory to the Seagram record. There was a flaw in the day's enjoyment—and that was the greyness in the sky and the mistiness over the lake. However, the drab environment only showed more plainly the gaiety of gowns and hats.

There were ever so many red hats;—and also Royal blue ones; but the prettiest I saw was a large straw hat, almost a poke bonnet of an American Beauty shade. Beneath it was the daintiest face imaginable with a coloring of rose and white, and eyes as blue as a June sky. Who the fair creature was I do not know, but she certainly would have brightened the dullest day. Really, I do not think I have ever seen so many pretty girls at the Woodbine. One of them came from Hamilton and wore a gladstone gown of green crepe. Then there was the most spring-like ensemble—a primrose yellow—worn by a brunette from Montreal—and altogether the Members' Lawn looked like a garden in gayest bloom. Of course the races were the thing; but the gowns afforded a merry interlude and added a fashionable touch to the smartest of sports. So, whether the day be dark or bright, as long as the Woodbine gives us a gathering of gallant steeds and pretty girls, life has its golden moments.

A DANCE of any kind suggests all manner of enjoyment:—and a dance at Government House, with vicerealty as special guests, means



PATRICIA AND FRANCES
Charming little daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Macpherson,
of Regina, Sask.

everything included in springtime jollity. In the first place, the evening was everything that could have been desired—warm and fragrant with the blossoms that are making the countryside glorious. The afternoon at the Woodbine had meant good luck for many;—and, as for the rest, they were cheerful losers.

Then the floors were the smoothest and slipperiest you ever danced upon; and His Excellency seemed to enjoy the various numbers as gayly as the youngest officers. Speaking of officers, however, no ball is complete without that touch of military scarlet.

The khaki uniform is now well-established and is associated with the bravest of deeds; yet to most of us the red coat stands for Britain's army and means many centuries of gallantry and daring. Such an abundance of decorations we saw on that twenty-second of May! There were ribbons of all sorts and shades, with glittering medals and gleaming stars. Nothing could have seemed farther from war and distress than that Canadian ballroom, with its brilliant lights and gay music; but one was reminded on every side that the comfort and jollity of the dancers had been bought with a heavy price.

Viscountess Cave, in her recent book of travels, declared that the Government House at Toronto is the handsomest building of its kind in Canada. In its spring-time dress, the residence of Ontario's Lieutenant-Governor is especially attractive; and is an ideal scene for a dance. Once more we are impressed by the fact that Ontario is extremely fortunate in possessing a host and hostess at Government House who carry out the best traditions of Canadian hospitality.

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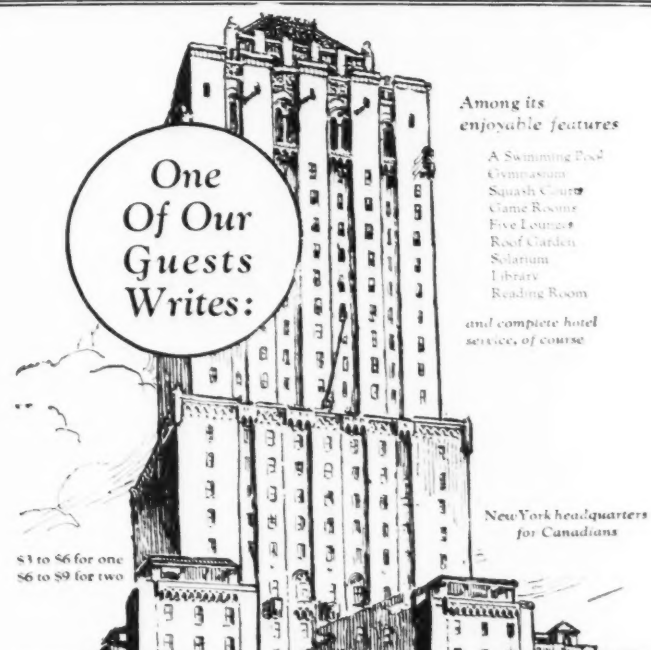
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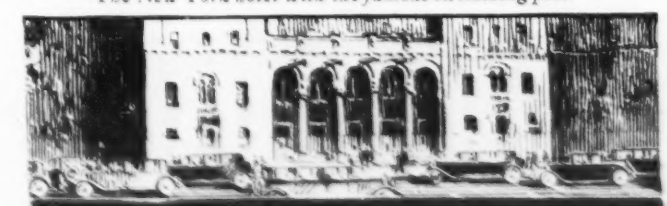
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—Professor Ernest Barker



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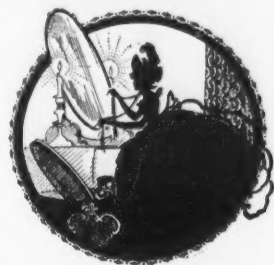
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THE DRESSING TABLE

By Valerie



IN SPITE of thousands of ardent wishes for "King's Weather," the afternoon of May nineteenth was a dreary grey drizzle, with no promise of sunshine. The Woodbine, in spite of the dull skies, did not present a gloomy spectacle, for the new spring costumes of the hundreds of fair devotees of the gayest of sports counteracted anything which the gloomy Weather Man might do. Indeed, in one respect the dull day was favourable to feminine appearance. Bright skies and sunlight mean a wrinkled brow as one scans the crowd to

He pointed out that the benefit or danger in a certain product depends entirely upon the proportion with which its ingredients are mixed. For instance, there may be lead in a dry rouge, but the content may be so slight as to have no effect upon the skin.

There is alkali in all soaps, and alcohol in every type of astringent, but the proportion is usually small enough to do good rather than harm. It is for this reason that the average person cannot judge most products even if he knows the ingredients. Dr.



PRETTY SUMMER GOWN

This dainty gown is from Paris and is of sky blue embroidery with a silk flower for ornament.

recognize acquaintances or turns to the track to watch the horses. So, the subdued light saved the eyes of the spectators, and the damp air proved a friend to the complexion—even if it were unkind to curling hair. Indeed, in spite of adverse winds, there could not be found a more cheerful crowd in Ontario than that which watched the glorious steeds go on to victory—or defeat.

There are some worthy citizens who insist on regarding the Woodbine and similar resorts as scenes of riot and revelry. On the contrary, you could not find a better-conducted crowd than that which throngs the Members' Lawn and rejoices or mourns over the results of the King's Plate race. You have but to read the names of the officials of the Jockey Club to be assured of the preservation of good order. High spirits are the rule—but not the kind that end in the police court. Indeed, there is nowhere you may go in the list of festivities with greater assurance of peace and comfort than the Woodbine. Colourful beauty is everywhere—in the emerald freshness of the lawn, the sparkling stretch of the lake and the flowers which are blooming everywhere. Someone remarked on the prettiness of the girls, saying: "I haven't seen a bit of rouge, and I don't believe there's a lip-stick on the grounds."

This only goes to show how sensible is the girl who goes to the races—or how artistic she is in her use of the various aids to beauty.

AN AMERICAN adviser discusses the harmfulness or helpfulness of cosmetics—and nearly everything that is said may apply to Canada:—"Standards of manufacture are constantly improving," says Professor Wimmer, of Columbia University, "and methods are growing all the time more expert, cleaner, and more reliable. Very few products come into my laboratory which could be the most severe judgment be called harmful. With certain reservations, I should say American women nowadays are remarkably safe in purchasing cold-creams, cosmetics, powders, and astringents from houses of good reputation."

Wimmer assures us that the difference between one cold-cream and another is a matter of the quality of the oil in it and the care taken in its preparation. All creams have a beeswax base to provide firmness. All have a content of water and of oil. Some oils are mineral, but most of them are vegetable—almond, olive, or lemon.

Not one of these oils, declares this authority most emphatically, has the slightest tendency to grow hair upon the face. He assures us that cold-cream is an excellent cleanser because it clings to surface soot and dust and removes it. Furthermore, it is good as a lubricant, and a small amount of it absorbed into the outer layer of the skin helps to make it smooth and soft.

"Do you know what astringents are made of?" he asks. "Usually they are composed largely of water to which are added alcohol, rose-water, glycerine, and often lemon oil. If more than 15 per cent. alcohol is used, the mixture has too drying an effect upon the skin. But such a proportion is unusual."

"In the right quantity, alcohol is good for the complexion. It contracts stretched tissues and helps to keep the surface firm. The glycerine and rose-water offset the alcohol with a softening effect."

Professor Wimmer believes that woman's desire for loveliness is most laudable. He is free to admit that a powdered nose is more attractive than one which shines, and he is therefore happy to report that face-powder is every day in every way getting better and better.

The old starchy products are gone for good. Rice-powder used to be thought of highly. Yet it was apt to become pasty in the presence of any moisture. Even a blush, if hot enough—let alone a game of tennis—made a patty of the prettiest face.

Nowadays chalk is the basis of all skin-powders. Talcum from Venice is often said to be the very best. But both American and French makers claim that in their countries are found natural chalk deposits of superior quality.

Perhaps nothing will sound to you more radical than Professor Wimmer's advice about soap. "Use it!" says he. "Use it freely on both face and body."

He explains his command by saying that the moderate amount of alkali in usual toilet soap is wholesome for the skin. It combines chemically with the slightly saline moisture expelled by the skin and in doing so dissolves and carries off surface impurities.

Thus, in addition to the mechanical process whereby the emulsion of soaps wraps around dirt particles and carries them off, we have a cleansing chemical process due to the element of alkali. Doesn't that sound convincing?

Now, just about here, the eminent professor sounds a warning to the ladies. He tells us to remember that no two skins are alike. What is helpful to one complexion is irritating to another. For this reason nobody can say absolutely what rouge or what soap is best for any individual.

Moreover, individual chemistry differs in unaccountable ways. Take the matter of "sensitization." You know that some people cannot breathe pollen-laden air without contracting hay-fever. You know, also, that there are individuals who cannot eat strawberries or shell-fish without



BLEMISHES

yield to its antiseptic action. Permanent defects are concealed by a subtle film of adorable beauty. A pure skin of exquisite loveliness is yours thru its use.

Made in White - Flesh - Rachel
 Send for Trial Size
 Ferd. T. Hopkins & Son, Montreal

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM



Maybelline

MAKES and BEAUTIFIES EYELASHES and BROWS INSTANTLY, makes them appear naturally dark, long and luxuriant. Adds wonderful charm, beauty and expression to any face. Perfectly harmless. Used by millions of women. Sold in solid form or water-proof liquid. Black or blue. See at your dealer's. Distributed in Canada by Palmers Ltd., Montreal.



Smart Stylish Underthings

THE daintiest miss cannot fail to be enthusiastic about Novasilk. The new Spring underthings tailored from this sheer, lustrous fabric are exceptionally pleasing.

Lovely new colors harmonize with each fashionable Spring ensemble. Smart new styles meet every discriminating taste. Careful tailoring and beautiful finish leaves nothing to be desired.

See Novasilk at smart women's wear shops now.

STANFIELD'S LIMITED, TRURO, N. S.
 Makers of Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear



Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.



10¢



THAT last fleeting glance in the mirror assures her that her toilet is perfect—charming.

And with increasing delight, she looks upon the clear, smooth skin that is so essential to beauty and so readily achieved by the regular use of Lux Toilet Soap.

When you have tried for yourself this dainty toiletric, with its delicate fragrance, its firm whiteness, its satiny smoothness, you will know that you need never again pay 50c or more for imported soap.

LUX TOILET SOAP

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto. L. 185

breaking out in a rash. These are examples of sensitization.

In exactly the same fashion some persons react to certain ingredients—even in minute quantities—found in hair-dyes and cosmetics. A safe device is to test out a tiny bit of any mixture you are using for the first time.

Rub a dab of it on that delicate section of skin just behind the ear. If after twenty-four hours you experience no inflammation or itching on that spot, it is safe to conclude that you are not "sensitized" to that product.

"Remember," comments Dr. Wim-

absent the whole time, and merely turn up, tender and solicitous, at Calais. If he is ill himself he has no tact at all, anyhow.

The sort of man who is worth having will lead you triumphantly through the Customs without your having a thing opened, will have got you a corner seat in the train, and provided luncheon tickets and foot-warmers and papers and chocolates in less time than it takes to tell. The other sort of man will have been babbling at the wrong moment, with the result that he has missed the chance of a table in the restaurant car, missed the last foot-warmer,

window and leaves her rings behind when she washes her hands. . . .

He will never say, "I told you you'd do that!" or "Do try and keep your head." He will say, "Never mind, darling," and "It's quite all right, you look charming!" all the time, under no matter what provocation.

Yes, it's quite easy to think of people who might be bearable on a desert island for six months—particularly if it were a fairly large island; but the mixture of Galahad and Lancelot needed to make a tiresome journey agreeable is hard to find!

La Mode

The Long, Straight Coat Preferred

ONE of the loveliest things in Beer's mid-season collection was a glorified jumper suit—softest serge, crepe de Chine and silk jersey—with a long, straight matching-coat. Here we have something unexpected—a revived interest in the long, straight coat which had such a success last season. Some of our leading designers are trying hard to bring in tight-fitting redingote models, very wide at the hem, but the chic Parisienne prefers the long, straight coat which gives such a youthful, almost boyish, aspect to a slender figure. Nearly all the coats in this collection were long enough to reach the hem of the dress and quite straight.

There were very few pleated dresses, but many fluffy frocks with the fullness cleverly introduced by godet panels, or fan-shaped insets at the sides.

A Striking Sports Costume

A STRIKING sports costume, a four-piece suit, achieved a great success. The short coat and skirt were made of ivy-green waterproof taffetas and there was a beautifully fitted beige jumper. Then it became evident that the ivy-green skirt was detachable, and when it was slipped off one realised the presence of trousers made of beige doeskin.

"Dance introductions are not sought for very thoroughly in any grade of society nowadays."—Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.

A dramatic interruption occurred at a recent performance of "The Girl from Cook's" at the Gaiety Theatre, Strand (London), when a man in the stalls rose and with a declamatory pointing finger, and in a denunciatory voice, said: "I protest against this an interview: 'I had a similar ex-

dance, in the name of the American Purity League. It is a barbaric and disgraceful exhibition. We shall go in Paris without complaint, and also on protesting until we get it stopped." In Boston, U.S.A., where they are as prudish as prudish can be. . . ."

—Westminster Gazette

MILE-STONES

In the Love Affairs That Last a Lifetime



At Eighteen—"That Schoolgirl Complexion"



At Thirty—Keeping "That Schoolgirl Complexion"



At Fifty—Still "That Schoolgirl Complexion"

Staying young with your husband—the priceless reward that comes from keeping "That Schoolgirl Complexion"—the simple rule to follow

SWEETHEARTS in the first fresh radiance of Youth . . . lovers sharing the experience of the years . . . comrades together in life's melow afterglow . . .

The art of keeping young—of staying beautiful, today is simply the secret of keeping natural beauty.

Keeping the skin cleansed, the pores open, with a pure beauty soap—a soap made for one purpose only, and that to guard the skin—is the important thing to know. That is Nature's beauty secret.

Wash your face gently with soothing Palmolive Soap, massag-



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Retail Price 10c

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG

Palmolive Soap is untouched by human hands until you break the wrapper—it is never sold unwrapped.

KEEP THAT SCHOOLGIRL COMPLEXION



NEW MODES AT A WEDDING
A going away hat in the new plush velvet, with an aigrette at the side.

mer, "that if your face or scalp breaks out after a certain treatment it may be your own idiosyncrasy and not the fault of the product. To some one else it may prove quite harmless."

missed the man who purveys pillows altogether. . . . Some men always do. And then some women say, "Isn't that just like you!" and the result is biting recrimination.

The sort of man to travel with is he who gets the pick of everything merely by the compelling power of his calm but kindly eye. Waiters prostrate themselves before him and *maitres d'hôtel*, bowing double, beamingly give him the special tables that other people have reserved.

How different from the man who argues frantically the whole way with officials, covers you with shame, and never gets anything in the end! Or he who will talk to the people of the country in his own halting French, instead of addressing them imperiously in English, which is much more successful!

The true lover will never appear in the morning till his lady has had time to repair her pallid and train-ravaged countenance. He will, even in the Paris-Marseilles Rapide, produce coffee at 7 o'clock where no coffee ever was before or will be again. He will keep her passport and ticket and everything that is hers, and he will not be annoyed when she drops her powder-puff out of the

Correspondence

Rhoda. So you are another of the invalids who would like some information concerning the cleansing cream and other comforting preparations. I am sending you the names of those and where they may be obtained. I hope you will find them of benefit, for nothing hastens one's recovery like the sight of a rejuvenated face. The cleansing cream is really a delightful preparation and has the great advantage of being soluble in cold water. So one's face emerges from the cleansing feeling all made over. Then there is the skin tonic and freshener, which has a delicate perfume and is highly invigorating in effect. As for the skin food, that is a term used for a preparation which nourishes a thin face and "rounds out" the contour. Put gently on the skin before retiring, and use it every night.

Helen. I have sent you the names of several preparations which I consider reliable. The least little corn can make one quite miserable; and even after it seems to have gone it may return and take up its place again with the greatest effrontery. I don't suppose that you wear tight shoes, for the modern shoe is ever so much more sensible than those we wore long ago. In fact, there seems to be a new shoe on the market every month, warranted to be the most comfortable footwear you ever walked into. Of course you like nice shoes;—and aren't the silver slippers perfectly delightful? Ever since the magic morning when I first heard the tale of Cinderella, the subject of slippers has interested me. And that reminds me that I have just acquired a new pair which have come all the way from Switzerland and which are as "comfy" as they are smart.

Merna. I am sorry not to be able to oblige you with the information desired as to specialist. You see, we could not possibly mention the name in this department, as that would be advertising. You did not enclose stamped and addressed envelope—as the rules require. I am sorry to appear disobliging, but do not know your name or address. May I warn you, however, regarding the treatment you have of the blemish you describe. I have known several cases where serious results have followed from a mistaken treatment. Do not try the so-called "beauty parlour" for a remedy. The family physician is the authority you should consult first, and he will probably be able to recommend a reliable specialist. There is no likelihood of a serious condition; but one cannot be too careful in the case of a "little lump."

The Right Man to Travel With

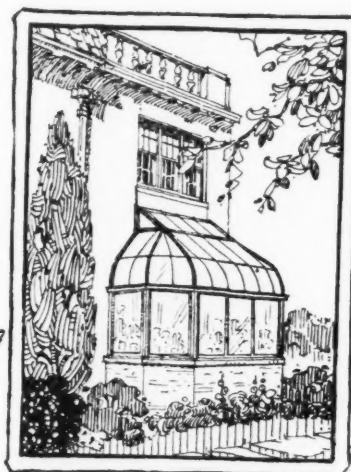
I NEVER can make out why six months on a desert island should be supposed to be the great test of a love affair, says "The Daily Mail." If you want to know the real stuff that is in a man take two over-land tickets to Marseilles and proceed thither with the one to be tested.

The boat will be the first proof of his metal. If you are ill he should make himself busily and helpfully



A LOW WAIST BAND AND CHECK SKIRT

A feature of this charming dress, is the low waist line. The circular skirt is of check, and the neck and cuffs are trimmed with same. A smart combination for the sports girl.



The Vision Glorious... ...Eternal Youth!

"Por Dios! . . . a fountain of youth" . . . sheer tropical madness that quest of Ponce de Leon's . . . yet fascinating . . . calculated to quicken far cooler pulses than those of a hot-blooded Spanish *caballero* of the 16th Century . . . Eternal youth on earth, of course, is out of the question. But the enjoyment of good health from birth 'til death is NOT . . . and this is heartily encouraged by the *Ultra Violet Rays*.

Ordinary glass will not let these healthful rays through. *Vita Glass does!* So, using *Vita Glass*, Lord & Burnham have perfected their *Vitalarium* or sunshine room . . . artistically designed to harmonize delightfully with the architectural lines of your home . . . a *proved source of better health to both children and grown-ups.*

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PHOTOGRAPHS

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CANADIAN SERVICE

Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS

\$1.00 PER INSERTION

All Notices must bear the Name and Address of the Sender

BIRTHS
At Wellesley Hospital on May 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. Reginald M. Sheppard, nee Isabel S. Moncur, of Hamilton, 34 Rochester Avenue, Lawrence Park, a son, Stuart Colquhoun.

ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Fleming, Windsor, Ontario, announce the engagement of their daughter, Jean Helene, to Mr. Philip Norcross Gross, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gross, of Montreal. The marriage to take place the end of June.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Newton Candee announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie, to Mr. Frank Charles Butcher, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the marriage to take place June fourth.

Mrs. C. A. Magrath and the Misses Magrath of Toronto, sail early this month for England.

Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, and her daughter, Miss McLaughlin, are in London, England, and guests at the Carleton Hotel.

Miss Margaret Henshaw, of Montreal, has been a visitor in Toronto, guest of Miss Alida Starr.

The Misses Jean MacGregor Young, Mary Thorburn and Margaret Thomas are shortly for Europe.



Canadians who will be presented to their Majesties at the Court of June 12 at Buckingham Palace, London, by Mrs. Larkin, wife of Canada's High Commissioner in London are as follows: Madame L. H. Hebert, Mlle. Magdeleine Hebert, Mrs. J. E. Perrault, of Montreal; Mrs. Ernest Lapointe, Miss Odette Lapointe, Mrs. Norman Anderson, Mrs. Sutherland Brown, Miss Eva Gauthier, Miss Barbara Greene, Mrs. William Pugsley, of Ottawa; Mrs. W. W. Beaudry, Miss Elizabeth Beaudry, Miss Dorothy Boone, Lady Eaton, Miss Catharine Gordon, Mrs. George O'Neill, Miss Dorothy O'Neill, Miss Marion O'Neill, Lady Pellatt, Mrs. George Ross, Mrs. Leslie Wilson, of Toronto; Miss Dorothy Bell, Miss Helen Bell, of

Miss Grace Edgar, kitchen shower on June 8; and Mrs. Eric Ryerson, dinner at the Toronto Hunt Club on June 8.

Mrs. Arthur Robertson, who has been the guest of her sisters, the Misses Nairn, in Toronto, on her way home from the Mediterranean trip, left for her home in Victoria on Monday of this week.

Rosedale Presbyterian Church, Toronto, most attractively decorated with pink and white apple blossoms was the scene on Saturday afternoon of last week of a smart wedding, when the Rev. W. J. Lewis, assisted by Rev. Captain Paulin, solemnized the marriage

pearls in tone to match the chiffon. With this was worn a pink mohair hat having a large velvet bow in the same shade, and shoes and stockings to match. Her bouquet was of lilacs. Miss Elsie Mackay, the bride's small niece, and Miss Elizabeth Greene, young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Greene, of Toronto, were charming flower girls in pink plissé chiffon dresses and pink and mauve bandeaux on their pretty heads. They carried in small green baskets pink rose petals to strew before the bride. Mrs. J. L. McSweeney, of Montreal, sister of the bride, in Charles chiffon with beige hat and shoes to match sang *For You Alone*. Following the ceremony at the church a reception, attended by about two hundred guests, was held at the residence of the bride's mother, the latter wearing a gown of grey crepe and georgette with smart hat of black lace and silver, grey suede shoes and corsage of orchids. The mother of the bridegroom, Mrs. Stratton wore a smart gown of flowered mauve chiffon, hat to match and silver fox fur. Her bouquet was a sheaf of mauve and pink delphinium. Going away the bride wore an *ensemble* in navy blue with blue hat and fisher fur. On their return Mr. and Mrs. Stratton will reside on Hyland Avenue, Toronto.

The cool weather which characterized the month of May and which continued to the end, did not prevent the Spring meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club being a most brilliant and successful affair. The first day was a crowded and beautiful one; throughout the week there was undiminished interest; and the last day—Saturday the 26th, rivalled the first in attendance, brilliance and enthusiasm. The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross, attended by Colonel Fraser and Colonel Adamson, were present on Saturday. Mrs. Ross smart in a *tailleur* of russet-tweed with hat to match and kolinsky neck piece. Others present were Mr. George Beaudry, M.F.H., Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Dymont, in smart black costume with pearls; Mr. Alfred Beaudry, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur D. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste Bolte, Sir Edward and Lady Kemp, Major and Mrs. J. Osler, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Mrs. A. E. Beck, Mrs. Glenholm Moss, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce, Miss Kitty Morden, Madame Panet, Mr. Arthur F. Sladen, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Ashworth, Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Lady Kingsmill, Miss Diana Kingsmill, Mrs. J. Stewart, Perth; Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighington, Colonel and Mrs. Norman Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacIntosh, Mrs. Douglas Hallam, Mrs. John D. Hay, Colonel and Mrs. Beverley Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cawthra, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Hogarth, Colonel and Mrs. Victor Sifton, Miss Elisabeth Laidlaw, Miss Elizabeth Ashworth, Miss Mildred Brock, Mrs. Schuyler Snively, Judge Morson, Colonel and Mrs. K. E. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Mathews, Mrs. Edmund Bristol, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Geary, Mrs. Arthur Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. MacLeod, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hodgins, Mrs. Leonard Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Fineane, Mrs. Arthur VanKoughnet, Mrs. Fred Starr, Mr. Harley Larkin, Mrs. S. H. Logan, Mrs. W. McCoo, Mrs. F. H. Phippen, Mrs. Alfred Wright, Miss Helen Wright, Miss Marie Foy, Mrs. Draper Dobie, Mrs. C. E. Easson, Mr. and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Mrs. A. J. McWhinney, Miss Alice Hagerty, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Sifton, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Lee, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Bongard, Mrs. R. S. Williams, Miss Isobel Williams, Mr. and Mrs. George Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. P. Panman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stone, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Laidlaw, Mrs. John C. Fraser, Mrs. F. W. Starr, Miss Winifred Cameron, Colonel and Mrs. D. King Smith, Mr. Gregory Merritt, Colonel and Mrs. Morgan, London; Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Caulfield, Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Christie Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. George



AT THE RACES, TORONTO
The Viscountess Willingdon arrives at the Woodbine.

Halifax; Mrs. Arthur Berryman, of Calgary; Mrs. Philip Earnshaw, of Camp Borden, Ont.; Mrs. Harold Edwards, Mrs. George Johnson, of Winnipeg; Mrs. Leonard Tilley, Miss Alice Tilley, Miss Margaret Tilley, of Saint John, N.B.; Mrs. Clifford Mulligan, of Lindsay, Ont.; Miss Renee Haweis, of Vancouver; Mrs. Leslie Goodeve, of Kingston, Ont.; Miss Cecil Cambie, daughter of Mr. Charles Cambie, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, London.

The engagement is announced in Calgary of Bessie Lorena, youngest daughter of Mrs. H. H. Sterling to Major Henry V. Strachan, V.C., M.C., the marriage to take place June 2.

Colonel Agar Adamson has been the guest of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto.

Mrs. Oliver Macklem, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Friday afternoon of last week for the members of St. James Cathedral Women's Auxiliary. Mrs. Macklem was gowned in sand colored crepe with godets of lace and pearl ornaments. Mrs. Strathy and Mrs. V. Payne presided at the pretty tea table, which was done with Spring flowers in silver vases on a lace cloth. Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Briarly Browne and Mrs. Kenneth MacDonough assisted in looking after the guests who included: Mrs. F. Le M. Grasset, Miss Anderson, Ottawa; Mrs. Birkett, Kingston; Mrs. Flumpre, Mrs. Crosbie, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. W. Asheton Smith, Mrs. Hagarty, Mrs. Sniffen, Mrs. Morely Whitehead, Miss Kingston, Mrs. Drummond Mackay, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Armistage and Mrs. Carley.

Colonel Alexander Macphail was in Toronto last Friday from Kingston, en route to Montreal to visit his brother, Sir Andrew Macphail.

The approaching marriage has been announced of Miss Mary Margaret Dingman, daughter of Major Hiram Dingman, Kilbarray Road, Toronto, to Mr. Carlyle Graham-Browne, son of Mrs. W. Graham-Browne, Montreal. The wedding to take place on Saturday, June 16th at St. Thomas' Church, Huron Street, Toronto.

Principal R. Bruce Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, Queen's University, Kingston, left recently on a five weeks' trip to the West Indies.

Mrs. Stewart of Perth, has been a visitor in Toronto, a guest at the King Edward.

Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson entertained at a dinner-dance on Friday night of last week at Casa Loma in honor of Miss Ethel Kirkpatrick and Dr. Howard Burnham and their wedding party. Other hostesses entertaining for Miss Kirkpatrick are Miss Marjorie Mulock, dinner at Hunt Club on Saturday night of this week; Mrs. Crawford Brown, dinner on June 7; Mrs. Edward Morris, luncheon at York Club on June 29; Miss Marian Rowley, luncheon at York Club on June 30;



AT THE RACES, TORONTO
Major-General MacBrien and his daughter, Miss Julia MacBrien, at the Woodbine.

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Nothing will revive you like a cup of fragrant **SALADA TEA**. Try this yourself.

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Worthy to carry the Bride's Trousseau

—carrying each garment free from wrinkle or dust, as fresh and unrumpled when they emerge as when they went in

—truly the LANGMUIR-HARTMANN Wardrobe Trunk is the one companion that would be missed on the Honeymoon.

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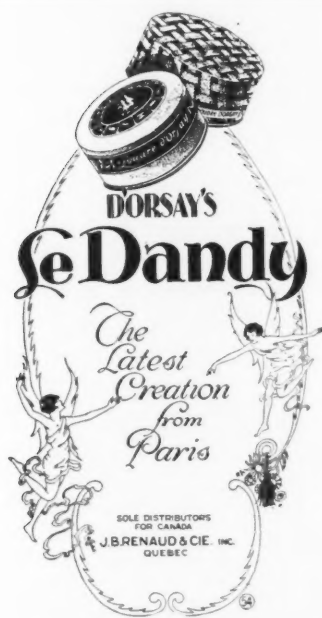
Apart from the personal call, the most intimate means of communication is through the personal letter. Cameo Vellum will reveal the charm of the correspondent quite as much as her handwriting.

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Album and Equipment FREE.
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SINCE pianos were first made they have always been the most appropriate wedding gift. Occupying the premier place among the furnishings of a home, a good piano also offers years of enjoyment.

Mason & Risch Grand Pianos are special favorites for brides because of their exceptional beauty both in appearance and tone. The many models include several to fit a comparatively small space. We suggest a visit to our showrooms.

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Lacock, Mrs. T. H. Wood, Miss Raphael, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Ross, Mrs. Lorne Somerville, Mrs. K. B. Watson, Mr. C. A. Bogart, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ganong.

Miss Diana Kingsmill, of Ottawa, who was a race-week visitor in Toronto, guest of Miss Scott Griffin, has been spending a few days this week in Hamilton, guest of Miss Elizabeth Connell. Miss Kingsmill will be in Toronto again before leaving for Ottawa, and will be the guest of her uncle, Mr. George Beardmore, M.P.H., at Chudleigh.

Mrs. Wallace Barrett, of Crescent Road, Toronto, will entertain at tea on Monday June 4, in honor of her mother,

Lady Kemp, of Castle Frank, Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Thursday of last week for Mr. and Mrs. Denison Dana, of New York, who were race-week visitors in Toronto, guests of Sir Edward and Lady Kemp.

Mrs. R. Connell, of Winnipeg, was in Toronto last week, guest of her sister, Mrs. R. Howe. Mrs. Duncan Coulson entertained at a small luncheon on Saturday for Mrs. Connell.

Mr. and Mrs. Casey Wood, of Toronto, are at their summer place at the Island.

Miss Isobel Godfrey, of Toronto, sailed last week for England to join



MISS JEAN HELENE FLEMING

Daughter of Mr. O. E. Fleming, K.C., and Mrs. Fleming, of Windsor, Ontario, whose engagement to Mr. Philip Norcross Gross, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Gross, of Montreal, has been announced. The wedding will take place this month at Goderich.

Lady Flavell of Queen's Park, Toronto. Mrs. Barrett will again entertain at tea on Wednesday, June 6.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross are entertaining at tea at Government House, Toronto, on Thursday of this week for the National Council of Women, and again at tea on Friday in honor of the delegates to the Annual Convention of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

The marriage of Marjorie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Newton Candee, of South Drive, Rosedale, Toronto, to Mr. Frank Charles Butcher, of Pittsfield, Mass., is taking place on June 4.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph King of Toronto, spent the week-end at the Caledon Club.

Mrs. J. Wingate McLimont of Quebec, is in Vancouver and with her young son, David, will spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert G. Ross. She was accompanied by Miss Christine McLimont who is at present visiting Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Buchanan in Vancouver, and will later be the guest of her aunts, the Misses McLimont, in Victoria.

Mrs. John G. Glasco, of Winnipeg, is in Quebec for the marriage of her son Mr. John Grant Glasco to Miss Willa Price, which is taking place on June 9. Miss Margery Glasco, who is to be among Miss Price's wedding attendants is also in Quebec.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Bluet Cutcliffe, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Mostyn E. B. Cutcliffe and Mrs. Cutcliffe, of Brantford, to Mr. Henry Howard Petry, of Montreal, son of Mrs. Petry and the late Dr. Petry of Trinity College School, Fort Hope, is taking place on Saturday afternoon of this week in Grace Church, Brantford.

Miss Dorothy Glazebrook, of Toronto, leaves early this month to sail for England. There she will be with her sister, Mrs. Hodder Williams.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Ross entertained at dinner at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, on Wednesday night of last week in honor of the Governor-General of Canada and Viscountess Willingdon. The guests were: Miss Betty Bailey, Miss Mary Barker, Colonel and Mrs. A. O. T. Beardmore, Mr. George W. Beardmore, Brigadier-General and Mrs. A. H. Bell, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Miss Mildred Bennett, Mrs. R. L. Blackburn, Colonel and Mrs. G. R. Geary, Major and Mrs. W. Ian Hendrie, Mr. and John W. Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Killam, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Lady Kingsmill, Mr. Gerald R. Larkin, Mrs. R. V. Lesueur, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. McBride, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Southam, Mr. E. F. Seagram, Dr. and Mrs. D. King Smith, Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Colonel and Mrs. Robert I. Towers, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnet, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Watson, Colonel and Mrs. Snow, Mr. Miville, Captain Jervis, Captain Murphy, Captain and Mrs. E. W. Haldenby, Mr. and Mrs. Donald G. Ross.

Lady Atkins and Major and Mrs. F. Ney, of Winnipeg, return shortly from abroad in the *Empress of Scotland*. They left England on the 26th of May.

Miss Patricia Godfrey, who has been in Grenoble for some time. While in England they will be the guests of Col. and Mrs. Pollock at Wolcote, Leamington Spa.

Mrs. Herbert Yule and her sister, Mrs. J. H. Pangman, who arrived recently in Canada in the *S.S. Montclare* from England, have been the guests of their brother, Mr. Corliss Stevenson.

Miss Grace Rowley, of Montreal, will be in Toronto for the Liersch-Wilson wedding, which takes place on Saturday of this week at the Rosedale United Church.

Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Cronyn, of Toronto, are again in town from abroad. They are at the Alexandria, Queen's Park Avenue.

Mrs. Draper Dobie, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon at the Ontario Jockey Club, on Thursday of last week, in honor of Miss Stricker, of Indianapolis. Mrs. Dobie's guests were: Mrs. Bartlett Rogers, Mrs. J. A. D. McCurdy, Mrs. Farley Clark, Mrs. Perry Tyler.

Mrs. John D. Hay, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Thursday night of last week at the Hunt Club.

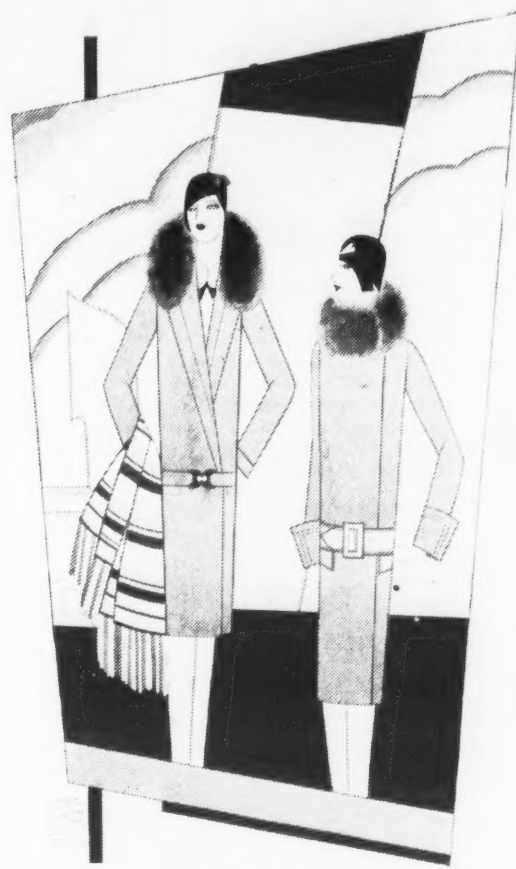
Mr. and Mrs. James Scott, of Toronto, sailed on Saturday of last week for England.

Major-General and Mrs. V. A. S. Williams are now at their new residence in Toronto, on Dale Avenue.

Mrs. Rex Nicholson, of Toronto, and Miss Mary Nicholson sailed last week to spend the summer in England and France and will be in Dinard for August.



Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Geary at the Races, the Woodbine, Toronto.



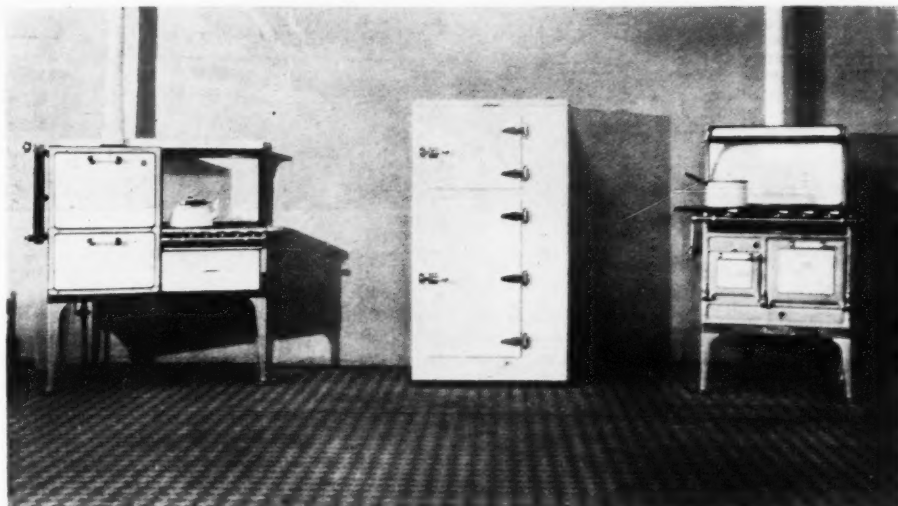
The Travel Coat of Tweed

Coats of Tweed make smartly dependable travelling companions. Faultlessly tailored in broken or diced checks—cosy in their own soft warmth and that of matching collar in silver-grey, rose-beige or beige wolf. They saunter along the steamer's deck or recline in the tonneau of the smart touring car.

The two models sketched are from our Salon's collection at \$95.00.

Third Floor

The Robert Simpson Company Limited



This Gas Refrigerator is in constant use

The illustration shows the gas refrigerator used in our Home Service Auditorium at 55 Adelaide Street East.

Milk, butter, meats and vegetables are used here just as they would be in any home. Freshness is essential in every article used in demonstrating to the hundreds of home-makers who have attended the weekly demonstrations conducted by Miss Wilson.

Gas refrigeration is sure and silent. A tiny gas flame supplies all that is necessary to keep a current of cool air in circulation in the cooling chamber, and to provide a supply of ice cubes for desserts and cooling drinks.

May we demonstrate gas refrigeration. Call at our Display Rooms, 55 Adelaide St. East, or at our branch store, 732 Danforth Avenue.

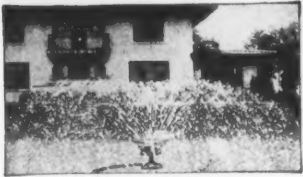
The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

Brains in the Family

MISS REBECCA WEST'S sister, Miss Letitia Fairfield, is both a doctor and a barrister-at-law. She has just written an admirable pamphlet for the Medical Women's Fed-

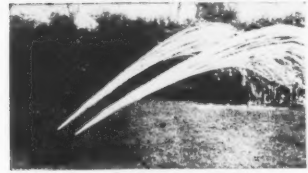
eration regarding the legal responsibilities of medical practitioners, professional secrecy, expert evidence, post-mortems and other gruesome subjects, with which she deals with much lucidity and skill. Miss Fairfield has recently returned from Hol-

land, where she has been taking part in a Conference of Roman Catholic women. She and her sister are another instance of hereditary ability. Their uncle is Sir Alexander Campbell Mackenzie, the celebrated musician.

RAIN!When and Where
Your Garden Needs ItMist
Shower
DownpourRevolving or Stationary
All in One**Rain King**

This is the best sprinkler made. Each nozzle is a complete sprinkler with complete range of direction, distance and volume. Adjusted separately—work independently or together. Send streams in different directions or concentrate wherever water is wanted. Arms easily locked for stationary spraying or released to spin and water large or small circle. Rain King throws water farther, and in more variations than any sprinkler made—and will last longer.

Price \$4.75. Winnipeg and West \$5.00.

Your Garden
will be Blooming Glad
You Got It.

At your dealers or write us

FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO. Limited
353 Carlaw Ave. Toronto 8.**HOT WATER**
Automatically

on the days when the furnace or range is dead. Constant hot water comfort at all times. No smoke or fumes to annoy and no ashes to bother with.



fully guaranteed
by Sepco
AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC HEATERS
LIMITED
39 Richmond St. E.
TORONTO

first thing
every morning**ENO'S**
FRUIT SALT**FLOWER GROWERS**

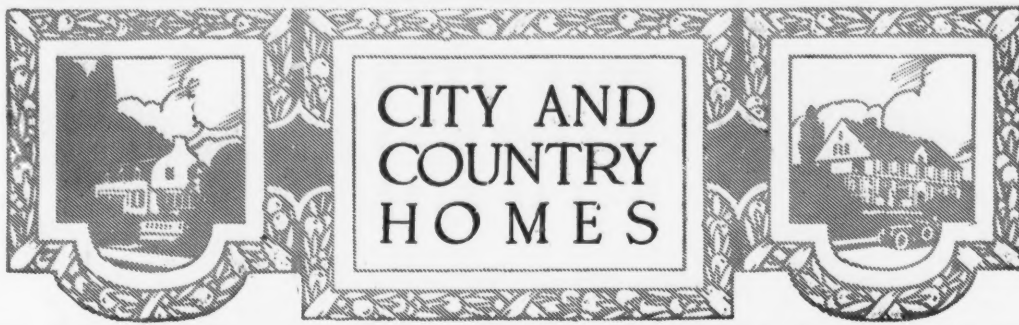
Kelway's (of England) famous catalogues now ready for Canadian distribution. Plan ahead for next year's garden. Peonies—Delphiniums—Roses—Carnations—Gladioli. When writing mention which catalogues you wish. Kelway & Co., 331 Bay St., Toronto.

In difficult feeding cases

—when no food seems to agree with Baby—use Eagle Brand. It nearly always solves the problem.

Free
Baby Welfare
Books

on the care and feeding of infants. Write The Borden Co., Limited, Montreal.

**CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES****The Beds of the Pioneers**

By Blodwen Davies.

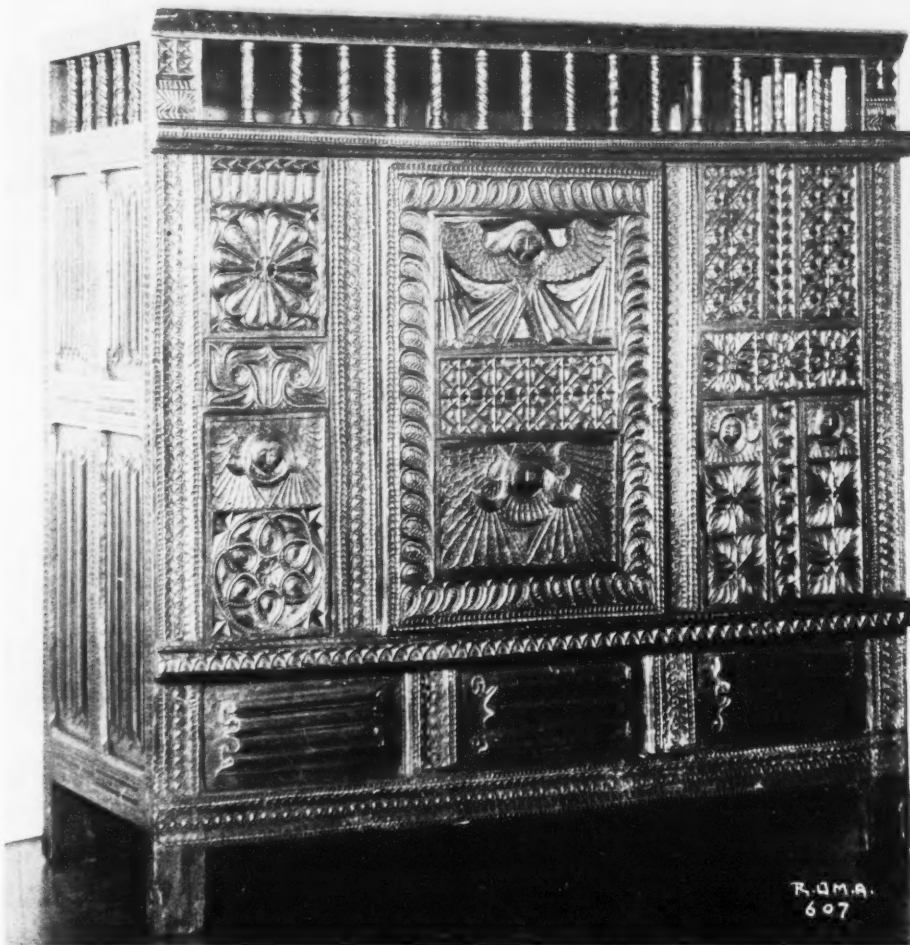
THE whims of fashion have sometimes had curious effects upon matters of state and it was due in no small part to the infatuation of Louis the Fourteenth for things Chinese that so many of his subjects were anxious to find a route to China by way of the new world. A remnant of that obsession remains today in the name of the town of Lachine, so called in de-

his rising and retiring were matters in which the bluest blood of France fought for precedence. And the court aped the King, and to be admitted to audience with one of the great ladies of Versailles in the ruelle de lit was an honor above the value of rubies.

In private homes the chief bed was in the principal living apartment and upon it was lavished all that the wealth of the family could devise. Much controversy has waged around Shakespeare's bequest to his wife of

lady's bed had hangings of blue covered with embroidered flowers, with draperies of white velvet lined with taffeta, with gold and silver fringe. The bedrooms were fireless, and the series of hangings, which overlapped each other, served a practical purpose. It was a day when a breath of night air was regarded as fatal to health.

Furniture fashions of the old world seeped into the new. The modes of old England were transplanted to New England, the fancies of old France into



A BEAUTIFULLY CARVED BED

This bed came from Brittany, where it was in use three or four centuries ago.

—By Courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

risation of La Salle's quest for China by way of the St. Lawrence.

There was a time when the hangings of the bed of the great Louis were of white satin and taffeta covered with embroideries of sprawling Chinese dragons, when his dressing gowns vied in splendor with the robes of the Mandarins and the rugs of his bedroom floor were black relieved with designs of vases of eastern flowers and Chinese inscriptions.

Louis led the way in the fashion for extravagantly ornamented beds. It was a day when ceremonies of state took place at the King's bedside and when

his second best bed, but there is nothing so alarming in their matrimonial relations disclosed in that. The best of a bed, even a second best bed, was an honor. Cardinal Richelieu bequeathed three of them to King Louis the Thirteenth, along with a "party fund" of a million and a half francs and the Palais Royal, close neighbor to the Louvre.

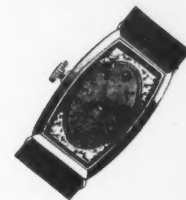
Years of time were spent in embroideries for the hangings and bedding for these elaborate beds. One of the time is described as having curtains of silver moire and green damask, embroidered in flowers of gold. A

New France. In Europe one style of bed was the cupboard bed, common alike in many types of homes. In peasant homes it was a simple bunk-like recess with doors. In better homes it became a moveable piece, oftentimes beautifully carved. There is an excellent example of such a bed in the Royal Ontario Museum, hailing from Brittany. Sides and base are beautifully made in linen-fold panelling, and there are three panels curiously designed, the central one of which is a sliding door. Around the top is the only air space, an opening divided by little carved spindles. Once the sleeper had



ANOTHER HANDSOME BED

This Elizabethan bed may be seen at the Royal Ontario Museum. In the huge footposts of such beds were sometimes hiding places for jewels and papers.

A leisurely breakfast and plenty of
SEAL BRANDCoffee — that's the way
to begin the day!A "whole-meal"
biscuit
endorsed by doctors
and dietists.**Weston's**
DIGESTIVE**MARS**a Graduation
GIFT
THAT
LASTS

Dust, the cause of most wrist watch troubles cannot get into the Mars movement. The Mars patented shoulder prevents its entry. This feature makes Mars an accurate timekeeper for life. For any gift occasion - Mars is a gift that lasts.

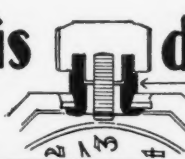
All leading jewellers can show you Mars in many beautiful designs. From \$25.00 up.

Mars

"What every Woman should know about a Wrist Watch" is a booklet you will find interesting. Write to Canadian Distributors, The Levy Bros. Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.

Mars is dust-tite

By makers of small watches for over 70 years.



Notice the Mars patented shoulder which prevents the entry of dust.

Cuticura Baths Comfort And Refresh The Skin

Cleanse and freshen your skin by bathing daily with Cuticura Soap. If there are any signs of pimples, redness or roughness, follow with a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal. Cuticura Talcum, smooth, cooling and fragrant, is the ideal toilet powder.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Bioscience, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 50c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 50c.



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also a trademark denoting excellence dependability and economy in the PAINT VARNISH ENAMEL and LACQUER PRODUCTS it distinguishes. Remember the name when next you wish to tastefully and serviceably add to the charm of your home with PAINT, VARNISH or LACQUER.

Decorative suggestions gladly submitted free on request.

The Lowe Brothers Company Limited

WINNIPEG CALGARY TORONTO MONTREAL HALIFAX



Do you like cheese?

You should make it a rule always to have a little H.P. with bread and cheese—for the sake of your appetite, enjoyment and digestion.

A little
HP
SAUCE
makes all the difference!

HOMEWOOD SANITARIUM
GUELPH, ONTARIO

A hospital for nervous and mild mental cases. Beautiful and restful surroundings. Every facility for all treatments. Rates moderate. Address, Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent.



Be sure and bring *Blends* that new cigarette in the yellow package

20 for 25¢ **British Consols BLENDS**

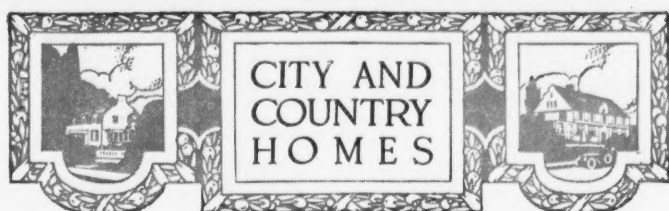
Only Hotpoint has the Hot Point Heating Element

THE famous Hot Point Heating Element is the very life of the Hotpoint Iron. It ensures the quick, even heat which renders ironing easy. It maintains a hot point which keeps the iron gliding smoothly over the clothes, without sticking or rucking. It is built to give extra long and faithful service. Only the Hotpoint Electric Iron has this heating element. Only the Hotpoint Iron can give you Hotpoint results.

MA-127
\$4.70 and \$6.50

THE Hotpoint IRON

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.

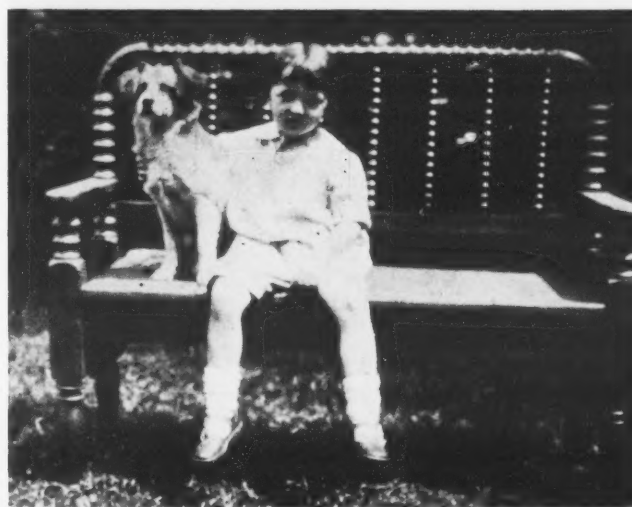


drawn himself into the cupboard bed and fastened the door to after him he felt himself safe not only from draughts but from assault as well. It is said that when any one died in one of these beds they had to be immediately removed, before rigor mortis set in and made the removal impossible.

This type of bed was among the earliest introduced into Quebec as we learn from the annals of the Ursuline convent. When the nuns moved into

origin, and many more of which came out with the military immigration after the close of the Napoleonic wars.

Quebec and Ontario had only fifteen years of common history with the American states, between the fall of Quebec and the declaration of Independence. Before and after that the furniture history of the two countries is dissimilar. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shared British rule and trade with the American colonies for about sixty years, from 1713, to the



FROM PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
An old P.E.I. spool turned bed converted into a garden seat. The little girl with her canine friend, is Peggy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Palmer, of Charlottetown.

their first convent buildings, on the site of their present convent, it was only partly finished and the first winter was one approaching torture. There were four fireplaces, but out of reach of the hearths the air was frigid. The nuns crawled into their cupboard-like beds, drew the doors to after them but even then could never get really warm.

The beds of the early colonists must have been rude affairs, without doubt. English colonists were not allowed to carry furniture with them, and it is scarcely likely the French settlers were allowed to transport much bulky furnishings in the crowded transports. The first mention of a bed in the annals of Canada is one which a missionary at Port Royal was giving up to the dying Chief, Membertou, of the Micmacs, the old man who claimed to remember Jacques Cartier. The Jesuits used the Indian bedding of painted skins at their missionary posts. But as the settlers prospered their straw mattresses were replaced with feather ones, the pluckings of their geese and chickens. Doubtless Madame Hebert saved all the feathers from the chickens which supplied eggs for the table of Champlain and his wife at Quebec.

French peasants made for themselves ingenious fireside settle beds, which in daytime provided a long seat, and at night unfolded into a capacious bed into which, probably, several of the children were stowed away. Many of these old pieces survive and some of them have gone into the homes of collectors to lend atmosphere to some modern hearth side.

But Quebec had its elaborate beds as well, and wealthy seigneurs and ambitious traders, founding families and traditions for themselves, were not slow to seize upon the dignity of a great bed for all to see. Chateau St. Louis, in the day of Vaudreuil, had no less than eighteen beds considered of sufficient importance to be listed in the inventory of his possessions. Even the second best there was valued at six hundred livres. Needlework was among the chief accomplishments of Canadian girls and it was their custom to sit by the open windows in the mornings with their embroidery in their hands. Generation after generation added to the beautiful hangings and counterpanes of Canadian seigneurial homes.

But the early beds have disappeared. Under the heavy hangings the frame work was oftentimes crude enough, and when better dwellings, better windows and little portable stoves came into use, the need for heavy hangings vanished and bed curtains of muslins and lighter stuffs were retained more out of respect for tradition than anything else. And so came four posters of fine woods and beautiful workmanship, when the frame work was exposed to view.

Canada has a great number of beautiful beds dating from that time, perhaps the prettiest period in bed-room history. Many of them came up to the Maritimes with the planters who transferred themselves to the new colony long before the Revolution. Many more came with the Loyalists, by ship from the American ports. In Ontario, too, are still many homes which prize the bedsteads of their forefathers, some of them of Loyalist

revolution. Until the Conquest Canada's furniture influences were French. From the Conquest on, they were English. In the United States the furniture influence until the Revolution was English, and thereafter the Americans were forced by sentiment either to depend upon their own craftsmen or to turn to French sources, generally speaking, until well on into the nineteenth century.

Unfortunately, as yet little has been done in Canada in the collection of data or specimens to illustrate our furniture history. There is practically nothing available in printed form on our own domestic development. Yet there is evidence of a thriving furniture business in the colonies and of craftsmen of no mean ability who produced the furnishings of our forefathers. Not every young couple could send abroad for furnishings for the new home, nor wished to, when local craftsmen were turning out furniture both useful and beautiful.

A common tradition throughout the provinces seems to have been beds of spool-turned spindles. These were apparently made and sold in all of the pre-Confederation provinces, and were of various woods, from pine to finer and rarer materials. There is a charming bedroom in Quebec where two beautiful little spool-turned beds are now used as twin beds. They served for many, many years in a convent. In Charlottetown is a delightful bedroom containing the finest I have seen of the spool-turned beds, of some deep-toned wood, with great delicacy of workmanship. It was discovered at an auction sale in the country, and restored, is now the motive around which a most interesting room of Island antiques has been assembled.

The simple and beautiful spool beds descended by degrees from the best room, to second best rooms and finally out into the wood shed, sometimes to be converted into garden seats, and sometimes into garden fences!

Kelway's Catalogues De Luxe

HOWEVER informative and necessary Garden Catalogues may be they are not always things of beauty. One has often wondered at this. But there are catalogues and Catalogues! I have just been going over some catalogues de luxe which have been a delight to touch, and to linger over. These delightful things have been published by the Kelway's of Langport, Somerset, England, and separate books are devoted to individual flowers, such as the delphinium, the gladiolus, the peony, and the rose. The covers are of thick richly tinted paper with gold lettering, and for decoration a spike of delphinium, a peony or a gladiolus as the case may be. I have seen nothing more perfect than the Kelway's reproductions of flowers in tone gradations, in structural detail, in arrangement—in everything but fragrance—which is really almost there! The delphiniums are particularly lovely. One does not know whether to admire more the great sheaves of clustered bloom in elusively ravishing tones of lavender, blue, or delicate mauve, or the separate flowers which are spread over a whole page in exquisite beauty. Then

there are the peonies in seducing pink or rose and tinted white, wonderfully colored and almost to be lifted from the paper. Such catalogues as these would make a flower lover out of a stone! Our grateful acknowledgments to the Kelway's for the delight their beautiful books on individual flowers have given us.

Sweet Cold Evenings of Spring

Sweet cold evenings of Spring,
Why do you make me sad?
Thrush and blackbird sing
Passionately glad.

Do you bring again
Dreams where memory lives,
Born of the wistful pain
That perfect beauty gives?

Sweet cold evenings of Spring
Why do you make me sad?
Thrush and blackbird sing
Passionately glad.

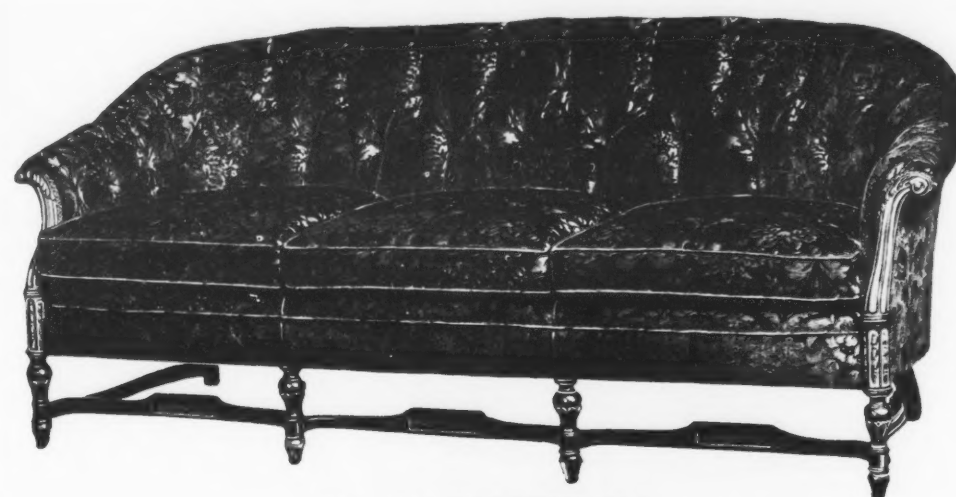
—H. Lejeune.



Old Dutch homes are healthful homes

Old Dutch Cleanser protects your home with Healthful Cleanliness because it removes the dangerous invisible impurities as well as the visible uncleanness. Old Dutch chases all dirt—none is left behind.

A little Old Dutch goes a long way
Made in Canada



No. 6262 CHESTERFIELD

The "No. 6262" is a striking example of how the elegant simplicity of the Louis XVI. style can be adapted to a moderate priced Chesterfield Suite, proving again that beauty is not necessarily expensive. Note the beautiful hand carving and the typical slender, tapering legs. Then again, in addition we offer you ALL HAIR FILLING—the finest interior filling it is possible to use.

Ask Your Local Dealer to Quote You on C. F. M. Quality Lines.

CANADA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

Write for our "Better Furnished Homes" Booklet. Sent Free on Request.

"My Kelvinator has been in constant service for five years"

The Kelvinator Company

Gentlemen: My Kelvinator has been in constant service for five years with only three occasions for visits from your service men. Its service has been so thoroughly satisfactory that a number of my friends have installed Kelvinators as a result of my experience. I am glad to add a word of commendation for Kelvinator.

Yours very truly, ★

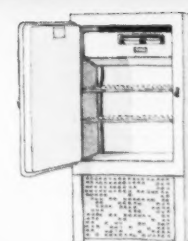
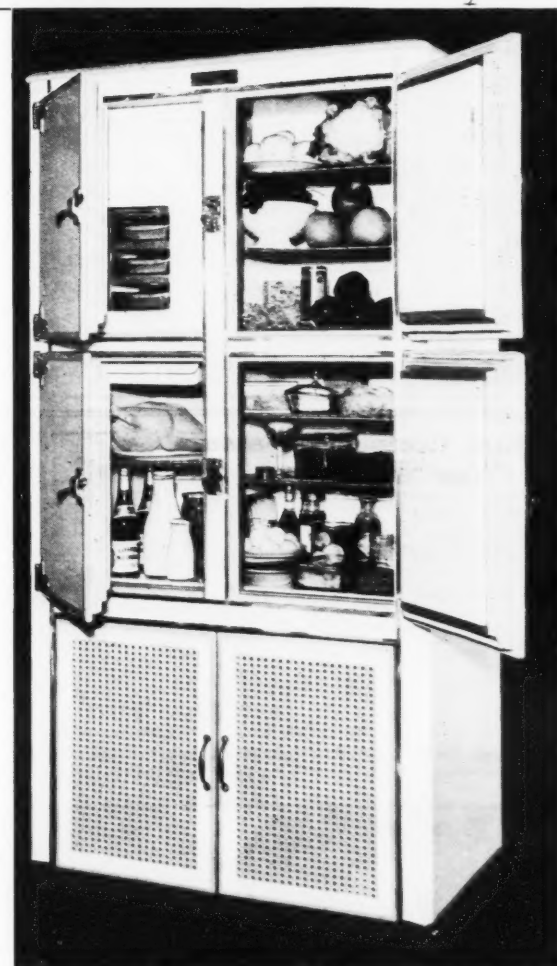
THIS letter, written from a charming old country estate, tells the story of Kelvinator reliability in a word.

Year after year, this Kelvinator Electric Refrigerator has gone on . . . quietly, steadily and economically . . . furnishing the sparkling dry cold that catches and holds the wholesome, tasty qualities of the foods entrusted to its care.

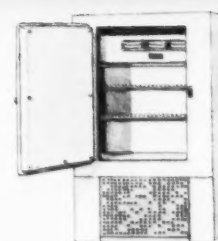
This was the Kelvinator Electric Refrigerator of five years ago; the Kelvinator of today is even more simple in construction and effective in results. Kelvinator, you know, is the pioneer of domestic electric refrigeration . . . yet from its earliest days it has been thoroughly dependable.

It is this sort of refrigeration reliability that your home may have in Kelvination. There is a size and style of Kelvinator for every home need, and its installation is readily made; or, if you wish, you may have the Kelvinator cooling unit installed in your present refrigerator. May we tell you more about Kelvination? Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd., London, Ontario; Kelvinator, Ltd., London, England; Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit, U. S. A.

★ The letters used in Kelvinator advertising are genuine. For obvious reasons we do not publish the names of the writers, but they are on file in our offices.



KELVINATOR MODEL 375—Over 4½ cubic feet of actual storage space with 1½ ft. of shelf space. Attractive and durable gray lacquer exterior and heavy white enamel interior. Finish is durable and easily cleaned.



KELVINATOR MODEL 398—Over 10 cubic feet of food storage space with 1½ ft. of shelf space. White lacquer exterior with heavy white porcelain interior. Finish is durable and easily cleaned.

Kelvinator
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR



The marriage of Miss Violet Holt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grange V. Holt, of Vancouver, B. C., to Captain Maurice Haines of the Third Battalion, Royal Garhwal Rifles, stationed at Kohat India, Northwest Frontier, youngest son of the late Mr. W. Haines, M.A. (Oxon.), and Mrs. Haines, of London, England, and great-nephew of Field Marshal the late Sir Frederick Paul Haines, was solemnized in St. James's Church, Vancouver, on May 15, by the Rev. Father Cooper. The church was decorated with quantities of white lilies, pale pink hydrangeas, and other spring flowers. The bride wore an ivory white satin gown, with long sleeves and yoke of old rose-point lace, which had been worn by the bride's grandmother, as had also the shoulder train of needle thread lace laid over a court train of satin, lined with chiffon. Her tulle veil was caught to the head with a five-strand

pearl chaplet. Her bouquet was a shower of lilies-of-the-valley. The bride's attendants were her only sister, Miss Jo Holt, as maid of honor, Mrs. Claude McAlpine and Miss Sheila Russell, and three small maids, Barbara and Esme Townley, cousins of the bride and Elizabeth Woodward. They wore picture frocks of silk net shading from American beauty at the hem to rose-petal pink for the bodice. The skirts in the bouffant style, were tucked and worn over pink. Girdles of flame velvet were tied in long loops with streamers that fell to the ankle. This same shade of velvet appeared as bands and under-the-chin ties on their broad-brimmed picture hats of transparent mohair. They carried Spanish red tulips and sweet peas, arranged in shower effect with red satin streamers. Quaint mid-Victorian frock-and-bonnet costumes of ruffled baby rose-pink were worn by the

three smaller girls, who carried variegated nosegays. Captain Haines was in the uniform of his regiment, and the best man was Mr. Aeneas Bell-Irving. A reception was held in the garden of the Holt home, Shaughnessy Heights. Captain and Mrs. Haines will spend a few weeks on a motoring trip, before proceeding to India. Going away the bride wore a two-piece woven sports suit, in two shades of blue, with striped jumper blouse piped in white. Gray coat lined with crepe in the two blue tones, and hat of gray felt and blue straw and blue kid shoes.

A fashionable wedding took place in St. John's (Stone) Church, Saint John, at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, when the Reverend D. MacKenzie



MRS. JOHN MURPHY, OF VANCOUVER
Who prior to her marriage this Spring was Sylvia, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Cotton, of Chilcotin, B.C. Mr. Murphy is a nephew of Mr. Justice Denis Murphy, of Vancouver.
—Photo by Mme. de Lanti.

Naughton, rector of the church, solemnized the nuptials of Miss Elizabeth Jane Vassie Foster, second daughter of the Hon. Dr. W. E. Foster, former Premier of New Brunswick, and Secretary of State for the Dominion in 1925 and 1926, and Mrs. Foster, and John Edwin McCready of Saint John, son of Mr. Ernest W. McCready, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. The church was very beautifully decorated with palms, hydrangeas, pink snapdragons and white daisies, while white satin ribbon streamers marked the pews reserved for the invited guests. The full choir was present, with the organist, Mrs. T. J. Gunn, leading, and as the bridal party entered the church they sang "The Voice That Breathed Over Eden." The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a beautiful white satin gown, the skirt following the latest mode of being longer at the back than in front. The exquisitely fitting bodice had long tight sleeves and the graceful court train of white satin lined with shell pink was fastened at the shoulders with pearl ornaments. Her veil, also worn by her mother when a bride, was of French tulle, made to form a cap caught across the front with a bandeau of orange blossoms and from this the veil fell in softest folds over the long train of her bridal gown. She wore white satin slippers with pearl buckles and carried a shower bouquet of pink roses and lily of the valley. Miss Joan Foster, of Montreal, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Miss Alice Tilley, Miss Ruth Starr, and Miss Margaret MacLaren were bridesmaids while little Miss Charlotte Foster, sister of the bride, was flower girl. The four attendants were gowning alike in charming frocks of yellow taffeta and point d'esprit, the bodices straight-lined with pointed neckline and the skirts which dipped towards the back edged with lace and opening in front displayed underskirts of point d'esprit. Smart pleated capes of the net were fastened at the back of the bodices and a stylish note at one side of the side of each costume was a large green taffeta bow. They wore large picture hats of yellow taffeta with large green bow at the side. Their slippers were of yellow satin and they carried arm bouquets of mauve, yellow and pink stocks. Miss Charlotte Foster wore a lovely yellow smock

and leghorn hat with small white feather, white slippers, and carried an old-fashioned bouquet of sweetheart roses and sweet alyssum. Mr. Bayard Manger was best man and the ushers were Mr. Walter Foster, brother of the bride, Mr. Hagen Short, Mr. J. McAvity and Mr. S. Ronald Jones. During the signing of the register, Miss Audrey Hunter sang very charmingly, "My World." The wedding march was played by the organist as the bridal party left the church on their way to the waiting automobiles which conveyed the party to the residence of the bride's parents where a reception was held. Mrs. Walter Foster, the bride's mother, was gowning in midnight blue and grey figured crepe and smart gray hat, and wore shoes and stockings of the same colour. The bride's going-away costume was of green with Angora jersey blouse and black charmeuse coat with broadtail cuffs, a small Hancock hat with green ornament, black shoes and beige stockings and gloves. Mr. and Mrs. McCready went on a honeymoon trip by automobile to the White Mountains, New York, and other United States cities, after which they will return to New Brunswick and will spend the summer in Rothsay.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Melkie, who recently returned to Toronto from abroad, are at their summer place on Lake Champlain.



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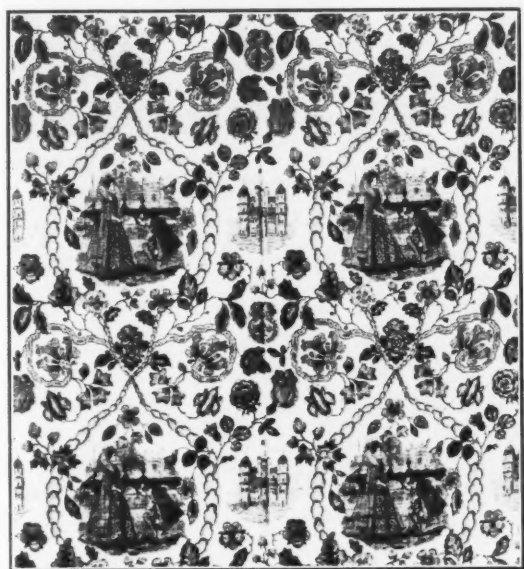
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to complete the remarkably comprehensive maritime section of the Museum. Before the ship models were moved to the new building, few visitors knew of the fascinating collection of shipping exhibits housed in an upper storey. Least of all did sailors know that the museum with the chilly title contained a unique display of objects dealing with their craft. The late Frank T. Bullen, who wrote that epic of whaling, "The Cruise of the Cachalot," once took a party of seamen from a Dockland Hostel to South Kensington, and he recalls their



LADY PATRICIA RAMSAY
Lady Patricia Ramsay, dear to the hearts of Canadians, daughter of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, recently held an exhibition of her paintings at the Goupil Gallery, London. Her pictures include Cingalese landscapes in a modern style, and some under-the-sea pictures of fish and marine flora.

delight in studying the rigging of former days and arguing professionally on the merits of each rig. The modern steam-trained sailor is little better equipped than a landsman to appraise the sailing qualities of ships with masts and yards, and the collection grows in historical interest as the last "wind jammers" go to the ship breakers.

their weight, and more than twice as much to their height, as the boys merely "under observation and control." That is not all. Adult miners and other pit-workers, especially men troubled with ill of the flesh common to their occupation, were invited voluntarily to take treatment, and pro-

vision was made for children with common ailments to have sunlight baths. The demonstrators are careful not to exaggerate their conclusions on one short experiment, but they do say without hesitation that the beneficial results obtained from the use of artificial sunlight are beyond question.

Is the Porter Doomed?

THE porter, too, seems doomed almost to extinction. Wireless loud-speakers, announcing train times, platforms, etc., have already been introduced at several of the larger stations, thereby saving many inquiries previously made from the station staff. And now it is suggested that overhead mechanical conveyors, worked by electricity, could be used for taking luggage to and from the trains, instead of porters. Thus it may well happen that soon the stationmaster and the guard will be the only officials upon the platforms as the trains come and go.

Then the station will become a graveyard of memories, whereas in the past it has too often been the graveyard of efficiency.—S. T. James, in "Chambers's Journal."

Side Saddle or Astride

THE question of the style of riding that should be taught to girls is again becoming a matter of keen dispute. A reaction has started in favour of the side-saddle and graceful riding-habit of a generation ago, as against the man's saddle and riding-breeches of to-day.

A lifetime of experience has convinced me that both sides to this argument are to a certain degree at fault. The right system is to teach a girl both styles of riding.

During her early days on horseback—from the age of five, when she is first lifted on to a Shetland pony, until as a girl of fifteen she has thorough confidence in the saddle—she should be taught to ride astride. This teaches her balance, keeps her spine straight, and saves the pony's

back, modern side-saddles being as much as a stone heavier than the old ones.

But when the growing age is past, I strongly favour the side-saddle for women. The female leg has not the same muscular strength as the man's and although balance is the prime factor of good horsemanship, there are occasions, such as jumping or riding a restive horse, when lack of a strong, quick, instinctive grip may lead to disaster. With the side-saddle,

the pommels enable security to be obtained with far less effort, so that the rider acquires more confidence and ease.

Girls have usually more time to devote to riding-practice than men. They should therefore make up their minds not to consider themselves complete horsewomen until they have mastered both styles, although if time is limited and the girl is over fifteen, I most certainly advocate the side-saddle.



The Zoo Centenary

THE Zoo was a hundred years old this week, but nothing was done to make a festival in Regent's Park. Next year the omission will be made good. The Royal Zoological Society, the organization which has developed so splendidly the bantling brought into existence in April, 1828, did not receive its charter until a year after it had begun to function, and so centenary celebrations have been postponed until the double event can be fittingly commemorated. Next year the country extension of the Zoo, in Bedfordshire, half-way between Tring and Dunstable, will be well launched. But the anniversary was chosen most happily for a meeting at the Zoo of friends of a movement which aims at ensuring for posterity opportunities to delight in the study of wild animals such as were not dreamed of in the days of King George the Fourth. The leaders of this movement are concerned that the wild fauna of distant parts of the Empire shall not be indefinitely exposed to the present imminent danger of being wiped out of existence, either by the action of men who find sport in killing things, or by the greedy enterprise of men who kill merely to make commercial profit. Lord Onslow is the president of the movement, and with him are the Duke of Bedford, Lord Grey, Lord Crewe, Lord Buxton, and Lord Allenby. They are seeking to promote the establishment, in many places, of great reserves for wild animals like those already provided in Canada and New Zealand. The time may not be far distant when it will be little more difficult for people who are genuinely interested in fauna to go and see the African gorilla in his native habitat than it was a hundred years ago for people in the English counties to get to London to see the foundations of the collection at the Zoo. By way of anticipating that time it is necessary that steps be taken to see that the gorilla and his associates in the wild are not decimated beyond all hope of capacity to continue their species. The provision of national reserves would avert what seems to be a real threat of irreparable loss.

Sunlight Treatment for Industrial Workers

THE report from the Sherwood Colliery of the use of artificial sunlight baths for mine-workers costs a shilling, but it is cheap at the price. Many shillings often are paid for tonics not nearly so invigorating as the mere reading of this document. It proves conclusively that sunlight baths are a great aid to health for workers whose job takes them far from natural sunlight, and it proves also that the Nottinghamshire mining community have been quick to seize the opportunity provided for them by the joint enterprise of the New Health Society and the Sunlight League. The sending last summer of a party of colliery boys to Switzerland to gather

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Miss Willa Price, daughter of Lady Price of Quebec, whose marriage to Mr. Grant Glasco takes place on June 9, was guest of honor at a luncheon given yesterday afternoon by Miss Madeleine McLimont, of Quebec, whose guests included, Miss Willa Price, Mrs. John H. Price, Miss Jean Price, Mrs. H. V. Bignell, Miss Dagmar Falkenberg, Miss Louise Taschereau, Miss Rosemary Burstall, Miss Mollie Sewell, Miss Lucie Doucet and Miss Christine McLimont.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anderson, of Huntingdon, Quebec, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Ada Margaret, to Mr. Paul L. Barlow,



MRS. JOHN W. BURSTALL, OF RIVERBEND, QUEBEC.
Who before her marriage on Saturday, May 19, was Alleyn, daughter of Major-General Sir Eugene Fiset and Lady Fiset, of Ottawa and Quebec. The marriage was a very smart event uniting two prominent Quebec families. The bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Burstall, of Quebec.
—Photo by Paul Horsdal.

son of Mr. Charles H. Barlow, of Bombay, N.Y. The marriage will take place on June 20.

Mrs. J. P. MacLaurin, of Montreal, and family left on May 30 in S.S. *New Northland*, to join Mr. MacLaurin in Corner Brook, Newfoundland, where they will reside.

Colonel and Mrs. Gordon Ogilvie, who had been visiting relatives in Scotland, and have also been with their son, Mr. Archibald Ogilvie, and Mrs. Ogilvie in England, recently arrived in the S.S. *Montreal* at Quebec.

Mrs. W. de M. Marler, of Montreal, entertained at tea on Sunday in honor of Miss Phyllis Walker and Mr. George Marler, whose marriage took place on Wednesday afternoon of this week at St. George's Church.

Captain Hobart Molson was in Montreal last week from Victoria, B.C., and was at the Ritz-Carlton.

Lady Watson is again in Quebec after a visit to Montreal where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Ross Wiggs, and to Ottawa where she visited Mrs. Evans.

Hon. J. P. B. Casgrain of Montreal, and Miss Elaine Casgrain were in Toronto last week for the races.

Lieut.-Colonel Wilfred Bovey, of Montreal, entertained at dinner at the Mount Royal on Friday night in honor of the Baron de Vitrolles.

Colonel the Hon. J. L. Ralston and Mrs. Ralston, of Ottawa, will leave for England after the closing of Parliament. Colonel and Mrs. Ralston will spend two months abroad.

Lady Kingsmill, of Ottawa, and her daughter, Miss Diana Kingsmill, have been race-week visitors in Toronto, guests of Mrs. H. J. Flisk, of Devon House.

Madame Ernest Lapointe, of Ottawa, recently sailed for England where she will join her daughter, Miss Odette Lapointe, for a few weeks, and later both will go to France. Madame Lapointe was a passenger in the S.S. *Calgarie*.

Brig.-General F. S. Meighen and Mrs. Meighen, of Montreal, are returning shortly to Canada from England. During their stay in London Mrs. Meighen was presented at Court on May 9, by the Duchess of Devonshire.

Miss Gwyneth Wigham, of Montreal, sailed on May 31 in the S.S. *Megantic*, for England. Miss Wigham will be the guest at Burley, Hants, for some time, of her aunt, Mrs. Marcus Hulsh.

Mrs. Thomas White and Miss Laura White are again in Ottawa from Atlantic City.

The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon, who were in Toronto for the Races, were in Quebec for the opening of the Folk-Song Festival.

Mrs. W. R. Motherwell, of Ottawa, has been visiting friends in Hamilton and St. Catharines.

The Hon. F. W. Erskine and Mrs. Erskine, of Quebec, with their little girl, sail in the S.S. *Montcalm* for England, where they will reside. They will visit the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie, Hon. F. W. Erskine's parents, for a short time.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rawlings recently returned to Montreal from abroad.

Mrs. W. R. G. Holt, of Montreal, entertained at luncheon on Wednesday of last week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Betty Dawes.

The marriage of Miss Mary Margaret Dingman, daughter of Major H. J. Dingman, of Toronto, to Mr. Carlyle Graham-Browne, son of Mrs. W. Graham-Browne, of Montreal, has been arranged to take place in St. Thomas' Church, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon, June 16, at half past two o'clock.

Lady Congleton entertained at a dance at her residence, 46 Green Street, Park Lane, London, on May 17, in honor of her cousin, Miss Adelaide Eberts, of Montreal, following Miss Eberts' presentation at Court, on May 9. Lord and Lady Congleton and Miss Eberts returned to London recently from Minstead Lodge, Lyndhurst.

Mrs. MacLean, of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, wife of Mr. Alfred E. MacLean, M.P. for Prince County, was "At Home" last Wednesday afternoon to a large number of friends in Ottawa. Mrs. MacLean received in a becoming gown of navy blue georgette with rhinestones and a navy blue hat. She was assisted by Mrs. John Miller. The tea table was done with a large bowl of tulips, daffodils, iris and sweet peas in yellow and mauve, and tea and coffee were poured by Mrs. J. L. Ralston, Mrs. G. P. Graham, Mrs. C. A. Dunning and Mrs. C. E. Bothwell. Ice and punch were served by Mrs. A. W. Neill and Mrs. Fred Johnston. Assisting were Miss Christine Stewart, Miss Marjorie Forke, Miss Mary McLean, Miss Dorothy MacArthur and Miss Jessie Lefurgey.

Mr. Harold Hampson, M.P.H., of Montreal, entertained on Friday of this week at the Montreal Hunt Club, in honor of Major H. R. Timmis, D.S.O., of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and for Mr. Harry Worcester Smith, of Boston, Mass.

Mrs. W. M. Dobell is again in Quebec from England after several months spent abroad.

The marriage of Miss Marian N. Bostock, M.D., F.R.C.S., eldest daughter of the Hon. Hewitt Bostock, Speaker of the Senate of Canada, and Mrs. Bostock, of Ottawa, to Mr. Victor Sherman, of the Imperial Bank of India, took place on Wednesday afternoon of last week in All Saints' Church, Ottawa, the Rev. C. G. Hepburn, rector of the church, officiating. Mr. F. W. Bearder was at the organ. The bride was given away by her father, and wore a lovely gown of white broche silk embroidered in pearls. A lovely old lace veil edged with tulle, caught at either side of her head with clusters of orange blossoms, fell over her train. She carried a shower bouquet of pale pink rosebuds and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Bostock was attended by her sister, Miss Jean Bostock, who wore a Liberty gown of figured silk in tones of green and brown with a large beige mohair hat trimmed with marquerites. She carried a bouquet of marquerites. Mr. Hugh Bostock, brother of the bride, acted as best man. Mrs. Bostock wore a navy blue ensemble with georgette dress and coat



MISS HELEN CLAIRE LOW
Daughter of Mrs. Robert Low, of Ottawa, and the late Colonel Robert Low, whose engagement to Flight-Lieut. C. MacKay McEwen, of Camp Borden, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. G. McEwen, of Saskatoon, has been announced. The marriage takes place early this month.
—Photo by John Powell.

and a lace hat, and carried a bouquet of yellow rosebuds. Only the immediate relatives were present at the ceremony. No invitations having been issued. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman left immediately after their wedding for Vancouver, and will spend a week in Banff en route. The bride travelled in an ensemble in tones of rose beige and brown. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman will spend the summer in British Columbia, part of the time on the ranch of the bride's parents at Monte Creek, and in October will go to England, where they will spend the winter, sailing for India in the early spring of next year.

At the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Dawes and Mr. Ernest Le Messurier, which is taking place at the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, on Tuesday afternoon, June 12, the wedding attendants will include Miss Constance Dawes, who will be her sister's maid of honor, and Miss Clara Le Messurier, sister of the bridegroom; Mrs. John H. Price, of Quebec; Mrs. F. S. Molson, the Misses Patricia and Margaret Dawes, sisters of the bride; Mrs. Kenneth G. Mappin and Mrs. David Wanklyn, Mr. George B. Foster will be best man, and the ushers, Mr. Frank McGill, Mr. William Sutherland, Mr. Clifton Dawes, brother of the bride, Mr. Lawson Williams, Mr. G. E. Benson, Jr., Mr. W. D. Benson, Mr. W. R. Holt and Mr. Stuart Molson. Mr. Le Messurier and his bride will spend their honeymoon abroad.

General and Mrs. MacBrien, of Ottawa, have been Race week visitors in Toronto.

A Red, Red Rose

O my love's like a red, red rose,
That's newly sprung in June;
O, my love's like the melody
That's sweetly played in tune.
As fair thou art, my bonnie lass,
So deep in love am I:
And I will love thee still, my dear,
Till a' the seas gang dry,
Till a' the seas gang dry, my dear,
And the rocks melt wi' the sun;
I will love thee still, my dear,
While the sands o' life shall run.
And fare thee weel, my only love,
And fare thee weel awhile!
And I will come again, my love,
Tho' it were ten thousand mile.

—Burns.

Lovely kind, and kindly loving,
Such a mind were worth the moving;
Truly fair, and fairly true—
Where are all these, but in you?

Wisely kind, and kindly wise;
Blesséd life, where such love lies!
Wise, and kind, and fair, and true—
Lovely live all these in you.

Sweetly dear, and dearly sweet;
Blesséd, where these blessings meet!
Sweet, fair, wise, kind, blesséd, true—
Blesséd be all these to you!

—Beaton.

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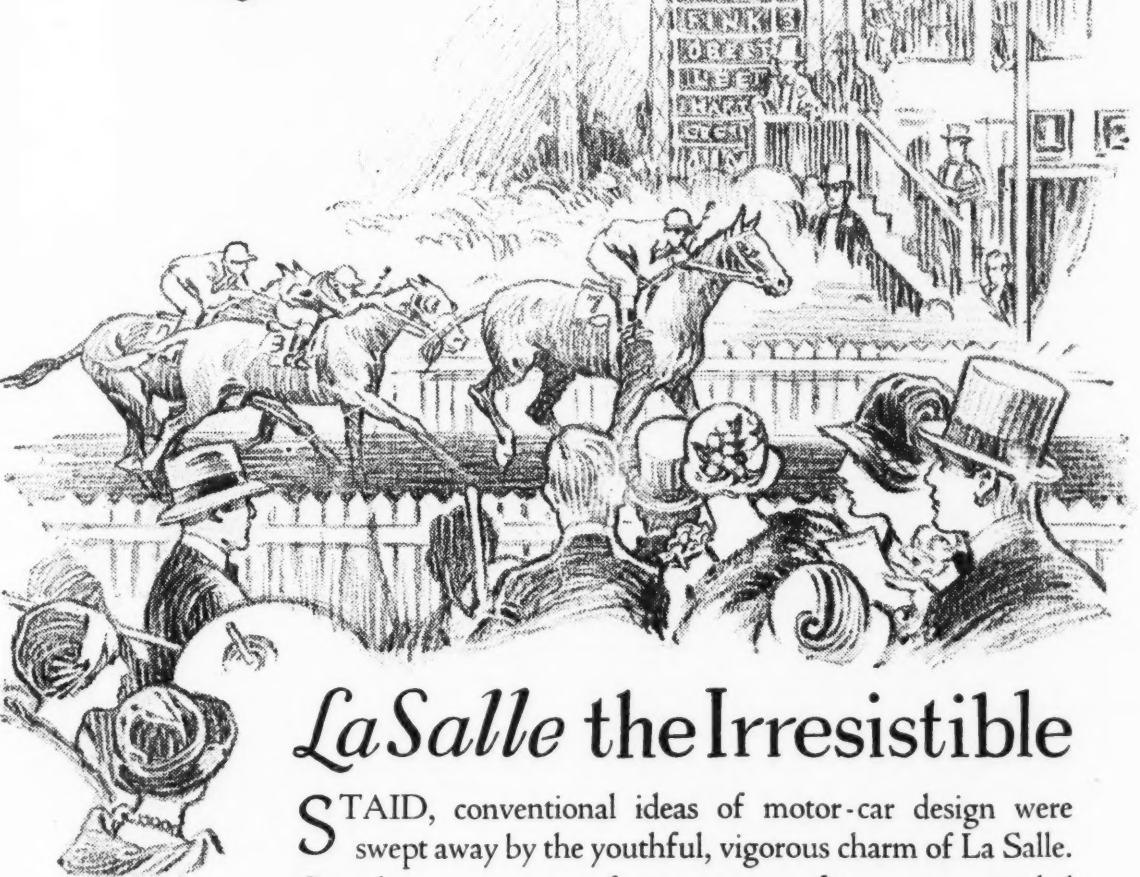
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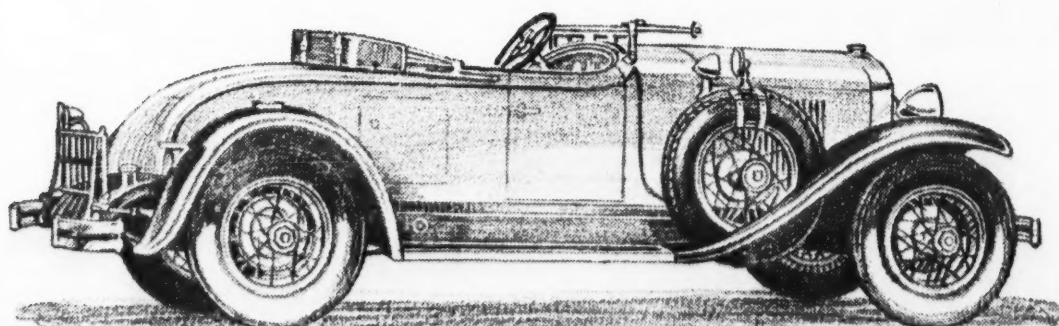
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